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## In South Philippines 3 Die as a Battle nds Jet Hijack

MANILA, May 23 (AP).—The hijacking of a Philippine Airlines jetliner ended today with the deaths of three hijackers and 10 of their hostages, officials reported. They captured three other hijackers and the hostages rushed from the plane in the south-  
eastern part of Zamboanga. Philippine Air Lines sources indicated that 37 persons were held hostage aboard the plane when the shooting began. The first reports of the hijacking did not account for all the hostages. A government statement said that 47 hostages were held and 18 passengers and crew were treated at hospitals.  
Two days of tense negotiations ended suddenly, it is said, when some hijackers escaped from the plane. The hijackers were taken to a small island, 530 miles from Manila.  
The hijacking was described as a battle between Philippine Air Lines and a group of young hijackers—described as young Muslims—who were waiting for the plane to land. Grenades were thrown, and one of the hijackers was killed. The hijackers tried to escape, but the plane was shot down. The hijackers tried to escape, but the plane was shot down. The hijackers tried to escape, but the plane was shot down.



Philippine Air Lines jetliner burning at the Zamboanga airport following gun battle.

## Rhodesia Curbs Night Road Travel

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, May 23 (Reuters).—Rhodesia banned night journeys on the main roads to South Africa yesterday as a result of new attacks by black nationalist guerrillas.  
Security forces have also introduced a convoy system under armed escort for travelers on the two roads which lead south to the frontier, crossing at Beit Bridge.  
Police said today that investigations are continuing into the killing over the weekend of a 45-year-old white farmer, Jacob Johannes van Vuuren, and his son Mark, 14.  
Their bodies were found in a car in the Beit district, south of Bulawayo, near the Botswana border.  
Rifle Attack  
Kezi is west of the Bulawayo-Beit Bridge road, on which a car came under rifle fire Friday night.  
There is no evidence that guerrillas in this area crossed from nearby Botswana.  
Observers think, therefore, that they entered from Mozambique, then eluded the security forces on a 250-mile trek across southern Rhodesia.

## Rightists Favor It Lebanon Premier, Left Reject Paris Troop Bid

BEIRUT, May 23.—Premier Rashid Karami and leftist leaders today rejected an offer by France to send peace-keeping troops to Lebanon, but a rightist leader said it would be "stupid or obstinate" to reject the idea. A relative lull in the fighting continued, meanwhile.  
Phalangist party chief Pierre Gemayel said, "There is a sincere man who would accept the presence of foreign troops on the soil of his homeland. But when the country is exposed to sabotage, destruction and partition, it would be stupid or obstinate to refuse to accept non-Lebanese forces."  
The French of today is the France of Gen. de Gaulle, the France of historical friendship with Lebanon, the France which supports the Arabs and which is the Western country which comes nearest to supporting the Palestinians," Mr. Gemayel said. "It is not the old France of imperialist thinking."  
Mr. Karami, who is an ally of both Syria and President-elect Elias Sarkis, said: "We are prepared to die in defense of our freedom and national unity. We will never go back to the days of the [French] mandate." Mr. Karami told a rally, "We tell those who want to send in foreign troops, thank you because you care, but we are not prepared to give up one inch of our soil."  
Yesterday, leftist Muslims, in a statement issued by their leader, Kamal Jumblatt, rejected French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's offer, made Friday. The radio of the Phalangists had reported the offer with approving urgency, sounding at times as if French troops were already on the way.  
The offer of troops was made by the French President during his visit to the United States. He specified various conditions, including a request by Lebanon for the troops.  
Mr. Giscard d'Estaing told reporters in New Orleans that France was prepared to send "several regiments" to Lebanon on 48 hours' notice.  
The conditions were a request from the government of Lebanon, the establishment of an effective government in Beirut and a situation in which the French could be asked to maintain order.  
In response to a question, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that French troops would not replace Syrian contingents in Lebanon. He added that Syria would be expected to reinforce its units once the French arrived.  
France, which held a mandate over Lebanon and Syria after World War II, has close ties with the Lebanese Christian community.  
Coming after Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's talks in Washington, the French decision appeared to reflect an agreed plan to try to end the fighting in Lebanon. The war there was an important topic of the meetings.  
Replying to a question on how much of a force France was ready to send, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing first gave a noncommittal shrug. Then he said, "Anyway, several regiments." He also said that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Rashid Karami

## Mitterrand Critical Opposition in France Denounces Proposal

PARIS, May 23 (NYT).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's tentative proposal to send French troops to Lebanon began to assume the proportions of a national political dispute today, as prominent officials of the leftist opposition assailed the President's initiative.  
Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who returned to France this morning after a five-day visit to the United States, has not elaborated on his offer to send a peace-keeping force of "several regiments" to Lebanon if so invited by an established government and by the newly elected President, Elias Sarkis, who has not yet taken office.  
There was only slight reaction from the French left yesterday but today a prominent Communist polemicist, Jean Kanapa, and several prominent Socialists began to attack the proposal.  
François Mitterrand, the Socialist leader, noting that Lebanon's leftist factions were opposed to the offer, said he could not envision a French force having "the slightest chance of succeeding in its mission," adding that such a force could aggravate the situation.  
Gets Some Support  
The proposal has attracted support from two of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Cabinet members—Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade and Justice Minister Jean Lecanuet—and from former Prime Minister Michel Debré, a staunch Gaullist. But there has been no comment from the two men who have been sent by the President to Lebanon in the past six months to try to mediate in a settlement of the civil war—former Prime Minister Maurice Couve de Murville and Georges Gorio, a Middle East expert. Nor has there been any comment from the leadership of the Gaullist party, now headed by Yves Guéhen.  
The issue is expected to erupt this week in the National Assembly, which is debating the government's proposed defense budget. Already in dispute is



Protesters demonstrating near the U.S. Embassy in Stockholm yesterday, awaiting Mr. Kissinger's arrival.

## Protesters in Stockholm Mount Protest Over Kissinger Visit

STOCKHOLM, May 23.—U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger arrived here today at the height of a demonstration by thousands of Swedish leftists labeling a "war criminal."  
Police took extraordinary measures to protect Mr. Kissinger as he flew in from Bonn. The plane came to Sweden for a day stop, on his European tour that started with NATO in Oslo.  
Kissinger was invited to Sweden nearly a year ago while attending the European security conference in Helsinki.  
A senior U.S. official on Mr. Kissinger's plane said Premier Olof Palme asked for the visit in order to try to re-establish the friendly relations interrupted by Swedish attacks on the United States over Vietnam.  
The official added that relations have improved considerably from their low point of a year ago, but added that was not really saying much since they had been so poor. He said the state of official feeling rested somewhere between correct and friendly.  
An estimated 13,000 anti-American demonstrators paraded through the Swedish capital earlier in what the police said was the largest demonstration against the visit of a foreign dignitary.  
Earlier today in Bonn, Mr. Kissinger expressed cautious optimism that the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Nairobi would end in success Friday.  
After daylong talks with West German government leaders, Mr. Kissinger said, "I think there could and there should be a successful conclusion to the UNCTAD conference."  
Answering questions at an informal news conference under the porch of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's bungalow, Mr. Kissinger said the Americans and Germans had held a satisfactory exchange of views on their positions in creating what he called "a better system" for the world's raw materials.  
The talks, which were attended by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Economics Minister Hans-Friedrich von Scharnhausen and Development Minister Egon Bahr, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## East Berlin Red Talks End With Compromise Over Ties

BERLIN, May 23 (NYT).—The persisting controversies among Europe's Communists over Moscow's claim to sole leadership of world Communism overshadowed proceedings at the ninth East German party congress, which ended here yesterday.  
The Italian, French, Yugoslav and Romanian parties once again affirmed their independent positions, stressing each party's right to autonomy. The Spanish and the Danish delegates joined the ranks of the dissidents, demanding for their parties the right to find their own road toward socialism.  
With the Poles, Czechoslovaks, Hungarians, Bulgarians and East Germans siding with Moscow, the conflict was clearly enflamed, yet both sides avoided any direct show of a split.  
"Differences of opinion that exist between Communist parties can under no circumstances be allowed to form an obstacle to joint action against imperialism and to the proclaiming of joint goals," Paul Laurent, a member of the French party's Politburo, said at the congress.  
Erich Honecker, the East German leader, was credited with having found a compromise formula which stated that relations between ruling parties in the Eastern bloc and Communists in capitalist countries should "center on exchanging experiences and agreeing upon joint standpoints in the struggle against imperialism."  
Mr. Honecker, at 63 the country's untested leader, was affirmed in his party post with the new title of secretary-general replacing the title of first secretary. He is in charge of organizing the European Communist parties conference to be held in his capital after the resolution of differences which have hindered the conference preparations for 20 months.  
At the elegant Palace of the Republic in downtown East Berlin, where the five-day East German congress was held, some delegates took Western reporters aside to mention June 22 as a possible date for the European summit.  
Mikhail Suslov, who was Moscow's chief representative, described the European conference as "impending"—implying the Kremlin's wish for a speedy conclusion of preparations.  
From his place of honor at the right of Mr. Honecker, he could be seen listening imperceptibly to praise heaped on the Soviet Union by East German speakers and to demands for autonomy made by the Romanians and Yugoslavs.  
The Verdet, Romanian party secretary, called for a "new type"



Erich Honecker



Enrico Berlinguer at a meeting of his party in Rome.

## Berlinguer Shows New Style In the Hostile Abruzzi Region

By William Tuohy  
AVEZZANO, Italy.—This farm-and-market community rimmed by the snow-streaked Abruzzi Mountains of central Italy is considered staunchly anti-Communist country.  
And for this reason, Communist party leader Enrico Berlinguer chose to answer questions at a big rally here—showing the red flag, so to speak—in his first election campaign appearance outside Rome.  
Shortly before 6 p.m., a crowd of several thousand persons waited expectantly for his arrival in the city's tree-lined main square, Piazza Risorgimento, where the speakers' podium was erected at the foot of the steps of San Bartolomeo Cathedral.  
The inside dome of the church carried the recent stern admonition from the Italian Conference of Bishops that "one cannot be simultaneously Christian and Marxist."  
An evening mass was in progress, and during the hush in the choral hymns, the 100 or so worshippers could hear Communist party songs blaring from loudspeakers outside.  
"I think they held their rally next to the church on purpose,"

## UN Salaries in Geneva: A Stern Accounting

By John A. Callcott  
GENEVA, May 23 (UPI).—The salaries and benefits enjoyed by the 10,000 international employees of the UN have come under sharp attack from member governments that pay the bill.  
Resident diplomats are asking how it is possible that a messenger can take home \$413 a week for pushing around a trolley stacked with interoffice mail.  
Criticism has provoked an internal UN investigation. Still secret, the report which emerged concedes that things have got out of hand. It cites the case of the messenger.  
Some Examples  
Some other examples of salaries and fringe benefits at the European headquarters of the UN and the specialized agencies in Geneva:  
• \$350 a week, free of tax, for a young copywriter.  
• \$555 a week for a mid-level member of management.  
• \$1,000 a week for top executives plus diplomatic privileges.  
• Six weeks annual vacation for everyone, a generous pension plan, family and school allowances.  
• An "old boy" system that allows divisional directors to retire at half pay only to become "technical advisers" or "consultants" the next day at their old salary—which is some cases means a tax-free \$1,200 a week.  
"Never," an ambassador said, "have so many done so little for so much."  
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"Never," an ambassador said, "have so many done so little for so much."  
At one of the large U.S. multinational corporations, the personnel manager said he could afford to match UN wages but it was impossible to offer comparable vacation, pension and other advantages. "The situation is even more difficult for smaller companies and diplomatic missions," he said.  
The UN salary system, and relaxed working atmosphere, provoked a sarcastic comment on the "international good life" from Patrick Moynihan last year during his brief tenure as U.S. ambassador.  
"You know the kind of money some of these people make?" Mr. Moynihan said at a private luncheon. "Why, only Russian holidays and other benefits." an executive of the employment agency said.  
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## Stalin Remains a Hero In His Native Georgia

By David K. Shieler

GORI, U.S.S.R. (UPI)—Open tributes to Stalin, which have been virtually obliterated throughout most of the Soviet Union in the last 30 years, continue to thrive in Georgia, and especially here in Gori, where he was born.

Stalin's portrait is hung in some factories and stores. Toasts are drunk to his memory. Sometimes there is grumbling about the official glorification imposed on his name by Moscow.

This does not seem to grow out of any special sympathy for the Stalinist policies of oppression, but rather from a deeply rooted Georgian national pride that sees Stalin as a native son who made good, who stepped with Lenin into the vanguard of the revolutionary Bolsheviks, who led his country to victory through the devastation of World War II.

It is unusual in the Soviet Union for any symbol of minority ethnicity and cultural distinctiveness to carry political connotations and remain officially legitimate.

Nimble Cunning

That Stalin can be thus toasted here is testimony to the Georgians' nimble cleverness in carving out legitimate ways of setting themselves off from the ethnic Russians while retaining their credentials as loyal Soviet citizens.

It is a cunning that can be seen also in the double entendres of Georgian films and Georgian painting, and even the Georgian Communist party, which all seem governed by less rigid standards of ideological purity than obtain in Moscow.

Yet it testifies also to the ambivalence about Stalin that remains beneath the surface of

Soviet life—for ethnic Russians as well—in the wake of a de-Stalinization campaign that was ultimately equivocal.

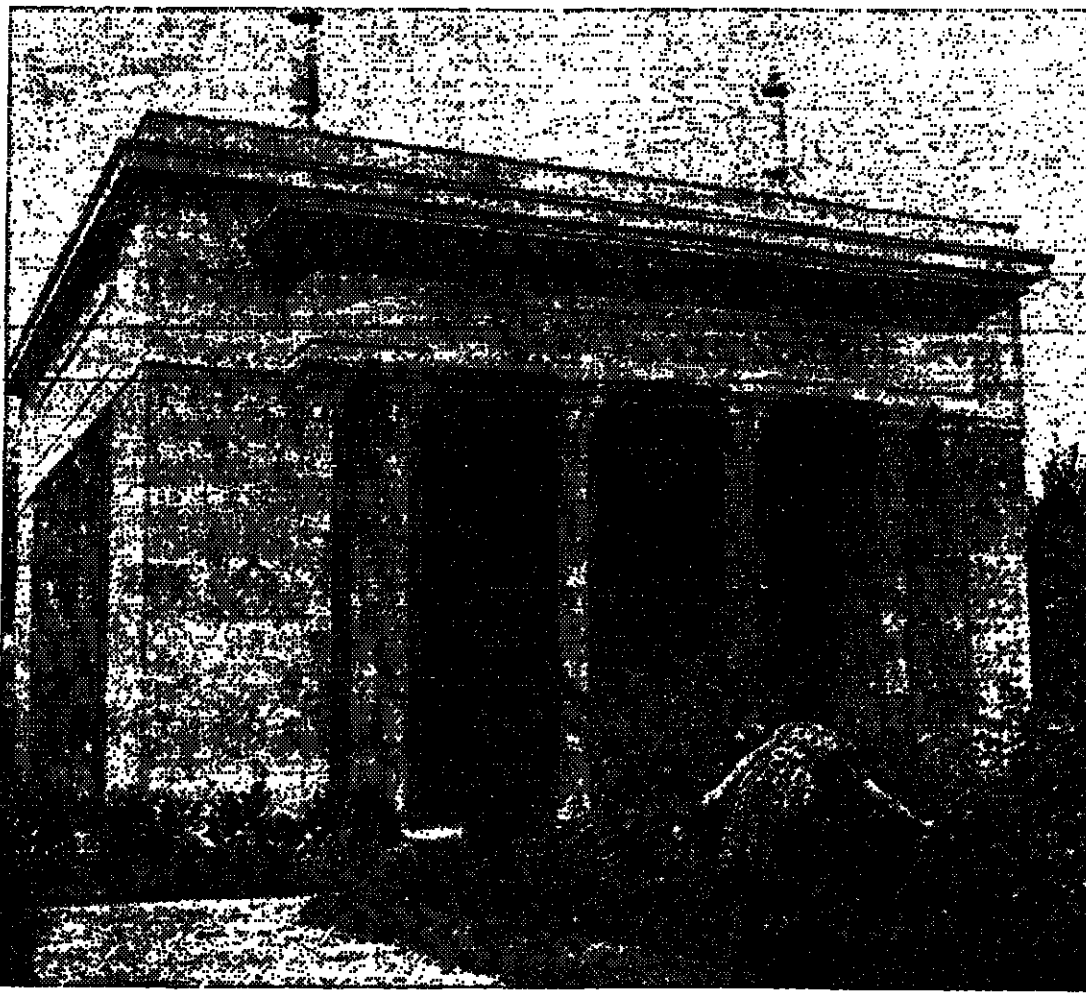
The most dramatic expression of the ambivalence is in Gori, 40 miles west of Tbilisi, the capital of the Caucasian Republic. At the end of a well-manicured garden, set off from the rest of this dusty town of dull brick houses and earth-colored tile roofs, the Stalin Museum rises in clean marble lines.

Here, the tumbledown house of Stalin's parents is preserved with its cramped single room where Stalin was born Dec. 21, 1879, as Josif Dzhughashvili.

Inside the main building, Stalin is portrayed through five sedate rooms of memorabilia, letters, photographs and statues as a winning youth with a poetic flare (as a boy, he wrote a poem called "Flowers of My Georgia"), a dedicated and central figure in the revolution, a faithful disciple of Lenin. Only a fraction of the exhibits covers the period of his power, from 1924 to his death in 1953.

Left completely unmentioned in the museum's displays are the party purges, the mass suppressions, the executions and imprisonments, the reign of fear denounced by Nikita Khrushchev in his 1956 "secret speech" at the 20th party congress, the speech that set de-Stalinization in motion.

When asked about the omissions, a guide explained simply: "We have a memorial museum, and that is why we prefer not to mention negative factors. The purpose is to glorify him. That period was already discussed at the congress, that's why it was decided to exclude it from the museum."



A woman picks flowers in front of the Stalin Museum, home of his parents in Gori.

The silence here is an echo of the silence that has settled on the rest of the country on the subject of Stalin's crimes. The cosmetic elements of de-Stalinization were pursued after the 23rd party congress in 1961, five years after the Khrushchev speech.

A woman remembers visiting the home of a Georgian whose parents were executed in 1938.

Tears in his eyes, he told the story, then declared: "Now let's drink to Stalin, our hero."

She attributed it to Georgian

nationalism, but a Georgian dissident had another explanation. "It is a psychological complex. Something done out of fear, terror."

The more perilous our situation, he explained, the more loudly you drink to Stalin. It is an old reflex.

Officially Rejected  
MOSCOW, May 23 (Reuters).—A former deputy chief of the Georgian Communist party has

been recalled from the Supreme Soviet after a vote in his constituency, according to an official report reaching Moscow yesterday.

The report, published in the Georgian newspaper Zarya Vostoka, said the Rustavi constituency had voted to recall Albert Chukhrai from the Supreme Soviet.

The report gave no reason for the unusual procedure. Mr. Chukhrai was sacked from his job as second secretary of the republic's Communist party last year for "crude errors and failings."

## Italian Study Portrays Latins As Lousy, Frustrated Lovers

ROME, May 23 (AP).—Despite their reputation as skilful lovemakers, Latins are portrayed as lousy, frustrated and presumptuous lovers in a major survey.

Parts of a three-year study entitled "Sexual Behavior of Italians," based on interviews of a representative sample of 2,150 men and women, were released yesterday.

It showed, for instance, that 10 per cent of Italian men and 22 per cent of the women between the ages of 21 and 70 have never achieved "sexual serenity" in their relations.

Among those interviewed, one-fourth of the men and one-half of the women conceded having resorted to sex "only to please" their partners.

And 19 per cent of men and 46 per cent of women said they had faked having orgasms.

"I am shocked at the high percentage of sexually unhappy couples," remarked Prof. Giovanni Caletti, head of the Center of Sex Studies near Venice and author of the 400-page study. The survey will be published in book form shortly, but some results and excerpts were made available yesterday.

Prof. Caletti put much of the blame for sexual discontent on Italian men. "Basically they are bluffs," he wrote. "They are betrayed by their presumptuousness. Instead of contenting themselves with normal contribution, they constantly search for 'performance.' They fail and feel frustrated, sometimes as if they were castrated."

He called such presumptuousness a "national defect," and considered unsatisfied women "the silent sufferers."

Overall, Prof. Caletti said, his study found "ignorance" and "irresponsibility" by both men and women in sexual matters.

And, according to the report, old taboos have yet to vanish. He says 53 per cent of Italian men still believe that their wives should not be completely nude during sexual acts in the first few months of marriage.

He found that 48 per cent of the men and 59 per cent of the women abstained from sex unless they were in the dark. Thirty-one per cent of the men and 25 per cent of the women were found to have sexual relations on an average of twice a week.

The unfaithful were put at 25 per cent among the men and 14 per cent among the women.

Thirty-two per cent of Italian girls and 67 per cent of the boys admitted having premarital sexual relations, with one-quarter of the girls saying that their first experience was with their

steady boy friends. Fifteen per cent of males reported having their first sex with prostitutes, 17 per cent with their girlfriends and 22 per cent with a casual partner.

The study upheld the findings of previous, less extensive surveys.

Two years ago, a survey of 740 women between the ages of 13 and 73 found that 36 per cent had little or no interest in sex, mainly because of their partners' lack of consideration for their needs.

One housewife had said: "I am most happy when my husband returns home from work dead tired. He won't bother me and he won't go out."

## Communist Role in Governing Demanded by Italy's Socialists

From Wire Dispatches

ROME, May 23.—As controversy mounted over Pope Paul's statement that Roman Catholics should not vote for Communist candidates in next month's general elections, the Socialist party went on record yesterday, with a declaration that it wants the Communist party included in the next government.

The Socialists sharply attacked the caretaker Premier Aldo Moro's Christian Democrats in a 25-page document setting forth the Socialist's electoral program.

"The Socialists are fighting against the Christian Democratic hegemony and power system," the document said. "An end to Christian Democratic predominance is a precondition for any democratic solution to the Italian political crisis."

The Socialists, who may emerge from the June 20-21 elections with the parliamentary strength to tip the balance of power to the Christian Democrats or the Communists, said they want "a government that . . . will include in its majority all available democratic and constitutional forces to face the emergency situation" demanding all of the country's energies.

"This poses the problem of a direct assumption of responsibility by the Communists, which the Socialist party favors," the election program said.

"Solutions other than a government of all constitutional forces . . . will be considered by the Socialist party only if they imply a profound turn to the left in the leadership of the country," the document said.

Politicians said this meant that the Socialists would agree to join a two-party government

## Her 9th Child Is Memorable

SYRACUSE, Sicily, May 23 (AP).—After having eight girls, Carmela Vigilant gave birth to a boy yesterday—then the baby was kidnapped. But he was found after eight hours, police said.

A 31-year-old woman identified as Maria Musso entered the hospital room of Mrs. Vigilant and took the boy away, pretending to be a hospital aide, they said. Investigators traced the infant to her home.

Mrs. Musso was arrested and taken for mental examination.

## Berlinguer Shows New Style In the Hostile Abruzzi Region

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concern for Italy's large working class.

Mr. Berlinguer, a slight, spare man with a shock of black hair and perpetually saddened expression, speaks in an unemotional, analytic style—but he has vastly improved his public performance.

His voice, no longer a pedantic monotone, has taken on color and verve. He now gestures and shows flashes of wit and humor at the podium.

Here in Aversa, Mr. Berlinguer was in top form—perhaps because many of the questions and answers were angled toward the large group of foreign journalists in the audience.

Yes, he said, the Italian Communist party was independent of Moscow, and Italy should be independent of both the U.S.S.R. and the United States.

No, the Communists did not intend to pull Italy out of NATO or the Common Market. Yes, the party would work to encourage freedom in the arts and restoration of the cultural heritage.

Yes, the Communists were for equal rights and dignity for women. No, the Communists would not use any undemocratic methods to remain in power if they were given a share.

"We don't want full powers in government," he said. "We just want to be involved in consultations and collaboration on an emergency program for Italy."

Again and again, Mr. Berlinguer stressed that the Christian Democratic party leaders, after 30 years in power, were enfeebled and corrupted.

It was long past time for a change, said Mr. Berlinguer, a change that would give the Communists a say in inaugurating economic and social reform.

The sun dropped down over the piazza, and the lights flicked on, as Mr. Berlinguer continued to answer questions—at length.

Three hours later, most of his audience was still there—though many standees had wandered off to dinner—as the Communist leader finished up.

Mr. Berlinguer had been up early that morning, having seen his children off to school and read the morning papers before arriving at his office at the Communist party headquarters in central Rome.

Mr. Berlinguer, who will be 54 on Tuesday, uniquely represents that special breed of European political figure: the Italian Communist, which in many ways is a contradiction in political terms.

He was born of an aristocratic Sardinian family and, as he has said:

"From the time I was a boy, I was moved and led by a natural feeling of rebellion toward almost everything around me."

"When I was 13 or 14, I no longer recognized any authority, religion, the state, or social convention."

Disaster on Guam  
AGANA, Guam, May 23 (UPI).—President Ford yesterday declared Guam a major disaster area after typhoon Pamela killed at least 30 persons and wrecked at least 80 per cent of the buildings of the island.

ventions. Everything that I had been taught until then I rejected and subjected to a fearless and objective criticism."

Mr. Berlinguer began his Communist activities in Sardinia, then moved to the mainland where he became a leader in the Communist youth movement. He worked his way up the ladder inside the party—something of a gray technician—until he was chosen party secretary at the relatively young age of 49.

His life contains those contradictions in Italian political life that puzzle outsiders. A Marxist atheist, he has a wife, Letizia, who is a practicing Catholic, and their four children have all been baptized.

Mr. Berlinguer lives a quiet private life in a well-to-do Roman suburb, and rarely allows his political discussion inside his apartment.

But the fact that his family is so close to the church perhaps explains why he prefers to make an accommodation with the Vatican rather than to denounce it.

Totalitarian State  
Mr. Berlinguer's admirers are convinced that he would never turn Italy into a totalitarian state if the Communists were to share or gain power. They point to his rationality, his personal abhorrence of extremism and political violence, and his distaste for demagoguery.

But critics suggest that these very qualities would cause Mr. Berlinguer to be steamrolled by hard-line doctrinaire Communists within the party—should they come to real power.

And that is perhaps the major issue involving the Communists in this election: whether the moderate Mr. Berlinguer could keep the party on a moderate course if power at long last comes to it.

Under Mr. Berlinguer, the Communists have gotten quickly off the mark in this campaign while their chief rivals, the Christian Democrats, are still trying to get organized.

Communist officials say that they will be content to duplicate their showing of 33 per cent of the vote that they polled in last year's regional elections.

And they say that any erosion of the 35 per cent that the Christian Democrats garnered in the last elections would be a severe defeat for the Vatican-backed party.

"More Than a Protest"  
"We are hoping that the so-called protest vote for us is more than a protest," a Berlinguer aide said. "We hope that by June 22 we will be the largest party in the country."

"That is why the Communist party is concentrating its 1.7-million membership in getting out the vote in the so-called 'white areas' those that are anti-Communist."

"Here in Aversa," the aide added, "we consider this not only white but a black area—that is, Fascist or neo-Fascist."

As Mr. Berlinguer left the town, an associate declared: "Aversa may not look like much on the overall map of Italy. But it is one of the areas we are aiming at. And if we do well here, we will do very well everywhere."

Racers Set Sail  
SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE, Canary Islands, May 23 (UPI).—A fleet of 45 sailing ships from 16 countries set out today from Tenerife for Bermuda in the second leg of a race series that is to end in a July 4 Bicentennial celebration in New York Harbor.

After New Cairo Attack on Damascus

## Two Allies Press Egypt, Syria to End Feud

CAIRO, May 23 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat conferred for 2 1/2 hours today with the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait about the visitors' plans for rescheduling high-level talks to end the feud between Egypt and Syria.

After the session, in a palace at Alexandria, Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmed and Prince Saud bin Faisal, the Saudi foreign minister, flew immediately to Damascus to confer with Syria's President Hafez al-Assad.

Damascus radio said the two ministers met with the President and his aides this evening.

The talks were held against a backdrop of new Egyptian charges that Syria has conspired with leaders of Christian rightists in Lebanon to partition that country and destroy the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

Diplomats in Cairo said they feared that the Egyptian accusations last night might hurt chances for the Egyptian-Syrian reconciliation meeting, which was to have been last Wednesday but was postponed because of Cairo-Damascus differences.

Earlier Schedule  
Prince Saud and Mr. Ahmed had intended to meet with Mr. Sadat and Mr. Assad next week before reporting to King Khalid of Saudi Arabia on the results of their initiative.

The Egyptian statement accused the Lebanese rightists of

"carrying out a conspiracy under complete Syrian guardianship and in accordance with Syrian planning . . . to attempt the partitioning of Lebanon either officially or by fait accompli."

In addition, the statement said, the rightists planned to "short the Palestinian resistance movement" and destroy the PLO.

The statement further charged that the rightists were receiving

arms from Israel and had received with Israel "suspect undertakings" which involved Damascus.

The reconciliation talks last Wednesday were to have been joined by Premiers Mamdouh Salem of Egypt and Mahmoud Ayubi of Syria and the Kuwaiti and Saudi Premiers, respectively Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmed and Crown Prince Fahd.

## Lebanon Premier and Leftists Reject French Troop Offer

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when the word came asking them to proceed, they would be ready in 48 hours.

In Paris, military sources said that units totaling 3,000 men drawn from France's permanent overseas emergency force of 21,000 men, with air and naval logistic support, could be employed at very short notice.

A figure of three regiments, each of 1,000 men was mentioned as a likely operating force. They would be drawn from the 9th Marine Infantry Division, now based in Rennes, and shortly moving to the western port of St. Malo, and from the 11th Parachute Division, based in southwestern France, the sources said.

Standing Forces  
The French President said he had discussed the plan with President Assad. He added that Syria favored the plan favorably.

Syria has been playing a major role in attempts to settle the Lebanese conflict between Moslems and Christians and rightists and leftists, with Palestinian guerrilla involvement.

While French troops would not go until Mr. Sarkis was in a position to ask for them as the legitimate host of state, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's words appeared intended to assure President Suleiman Frangieh and to encourage him to turn over his office to Mr. Sarkis.

Mr. Sarkis, head of the Central Bank, was elected by parliament two weeks ago to succeed Mr.

Frangieh, who has been criticized as an obstacle to a settlement of the Lebanese conflict. Mr. Frangieh, whose term of office does not technically expire until September, has so far refused to step down.

Brig. Gen. Aziz Ahdab, who proclaimed a "coup" two months ago, announced his resignation as Beirut military governor this weekend. The move increased pressure on President Frangieh to do likewise.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, asked whether the Soviet Union had been consulted about the French troop plan, said Moscow had been informed through diplomatic channels but had not been consulted. The implication was that the United States and Syria had given a green light to France to provide the force necessary to insure compliance with a new cease-fire. Dozens of cease-fires have been announced in the last 13 months and quickly violated, the sources said.

Only French troops would be sent, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said, under French responsibility without any involvement of the United Nations, the European Economic Community or any other international group.

France has been offering for some time to "contribute" to the restoration of peace in Lebanon. But this is the first time that first plans for military action have been disclosed.

In Oslo, U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger reacted cautiously to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's offer. "We cannot take a definite position on this matter until it comes up in a more formal way than it has," he said.

Mr. Jumbilat said yesterday that he was "astonished" by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's statement, and he called for the withdrawal of Syrian forces from Lebanon so they would not become a justification for interventions by other foreign powers, French or otherwise.

There was no immediate reaction from Mr. Sarkis. Mr. Sarkis would have to consult with all factions here before making a decision about inviting any foreign troops.

A Last Resort  
He has said that law and order should be restored by Lebanese means, if at all possible, but that if it was not possible, then Lebanon should have recourse to outside help, as a last resort.

Moderate Lebanese editors expressed fear that the French statement would have the effect of hardening attitudes on both sides of the Lebanese battle lines and thus might slow down or wreck the cautious moves that have been made in the last few days toward a dialogue between the two factions.

Israelis Decline Comment  
TEL AVIV, May 23 (AP).—Israel's Foreign Ministry yesterday declined comment on France's offer to send troops to Lebanon.

## Philippine Jet Hijacking Ends in Clash That Kills 13

(Continued from Page 1)

tribesmen from central Mindanao, believed to be members of a group that has been fighting for the separation of the southern Philippines from President Ferdinand Marcos's martial-law government.

The hijack's climax contrasted sharply with the outcome of the hijack of a PAL BAC-111 on April 2, when three Moslem gunmen succeeded in flying to Libya after a record eight-day aerial odyssey.

UN Salaries Criticized  
(Continued from Page 1)

ballerinas, pop singers and soccer stars make that much."

Top UN management is increasingly concerned at member countries' criticism, which has become stronger following the strike earlier this year of the so-called "general services" employees for more money.

These "GS," as they are known, comprise clerical, technical and lower-management staff. They make up roughly two-thirds of the total number of "international" employees, the rest being the higher-grade "professionals" or "PEs."

The strike by the "GS" resulted in a pay increase as of next month that is retroactive to last August. This increase will add \$5 million a year to the budget of the UN Secretariat, housed in the sprawling Palais des Nations, and another \$4 million to \$5 million to the budgets of the specialized agencies, such as the International Labor Organization, the World Health Organization and International Telecommunications Union.

High officials expect trouble at the General Assembly in New York this year, when member governments will be faced with a formal request for more money. France, in particular, is expected to balk.

Already signed, however, the new pay agreement cannot be withdrawn, according to UN executives. If governments refuse to pay more, then UN programs will have to be slashed. Many contracts will not be renewed and there may be dismissals, particularly at the I.L.O. which already has frozen hirings.

Flemings Disrupt Fete for Baudouin  
BRUSSELS, Belgium, May 23 (Reuters).—Police clashed with a group of Flemish extremists who disrupted ceremonies here today attended by King Baudouin to mark the 25th anniversary of his reign.

About 50 demonstrators chanted slogans calling for a government amnesty for Flemings convicted of collaborating with the Germans during the Nazi occupation of Belgium in World War II.

## French Left Assails Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

by the President himself in a speech he is to make on national radio Tuesday night.

Neither attackers nor defenders of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's proposal have noted that he apparently cleared the initiative with the United States and Syria and informed the Soviet Union, Mr. Kinnear, a member of the French Communist Politburo, said in a statement harshly critical of the President's overall foreign policy, that the Communists "refuse to have our country become involved in what would become a new version of the Vietnam war—a war which, after all, could turn into general conflict."

Pierre Mauroy, an influential Socialist National Assembly member and party strategist, said the proposal amounted to "the international policy of Gaullism, that of the 19th century."

The Socialist's international affairs secretary, Lionel Jospin, said in a statement, "We do not think this kind of conflict can be settled by the armed intervention of a super-power, much less a middle-grade one." Mr. Jospin said his party favored settlement through the United Nations or in a conference of the opposing factions in Lebanon.

Miki Support Drops, Japan Poll Reports  
TOKYO, May 24 (Monday) (Reuters).—An opinion poll today reported support for Premier Tanaka Miki's government at its lowest ebb since he took office in December, 1974.

The poll by Japan's Kyodo News Agency showed that fewer than 30 per cent favored the government. And 60 per cent of the questioned demanded a thorough investigation into the Lockheed bribery scandal.

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## COLORADO RESCUE

Firemen from Bancroft, Colo., are shown during a successful rescue operation Friday in the turbulent waters of Clear Creek. A mother (right), her two young daughters and two rescuers were pulled from the mother's half-submerged car, which had plunged over a 30-foot embankment west of Golden.



AP/The Denver Post



## Big Meatball Off the Menu

ORLANDO, Fla., May 23 (AP).—The world's largest meatball turned out to be a gastronomic disaster last night as Orlando celebrated its position as a tourist area with "The World's Biggest Party." The 275-pound meatball, 4 feet high and containing over 30 dozen eggs and 33 pounds of onions, was ruled unfit to eat after hordes of flies were attracted to the airport hangar where it was kept. Civic officials organized the seven-hour party after more than 20 million visitors went to this central Florida playground last year. Officials here said the 1975 figure made Orlando the world's No. 1 tourist destination.

## Russia Assails Bonn Circles As Retaining Cold War Ideas

MOSCOW, May 23 (NYT).—The Soviet Union issued yesterday a statement defending its commitment to détente in Europe and criticizing unnamed West German political elements which still live by the dogmas of the cold war.

The mutual declaration, distributed by Tass and published in the front page of the Communist party newspaper, Pravda, accused "certain quarters" in West Germany of undermining the Soviet Union's policy of rapprochement with the Soviet bloc, a policy stated under former Chancellor Willy Brandt.

The 3,000-word statement was seen partly as a response to sharp remarks made recently by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German foreign minister. But its trust was broad enough to be

## Problem Welds in Alaska Pipeline

WASHINGTON, May 23 (NYT).—Government officials have disclosed that they were reviewing nearly 6,000 "problem welds" on the Alaska oil pipeline.

Depending on how many of the welds, which join sections of the 48-inch pipe, are ordered replaced, the corrective work could cost tens of millions—possibly hundreds of millions—of dollars and delay by months the 1977 start-up date for the \$7 billion, 800-mile line, the officials said Friday.

Alaska Pipeline Service Co., the consortium of eight oil companies that is building the pipeline, has told the Interior Department that a \$4.5 million audit it just made found 3,855 "problem welds" out of the 35,600 that have been completed. Alyeska said that most of the welds posed no threat to the pipeline, but that 28 had "cracks and definitely had to be replaced at a cost of \$5 million to \$10 million—to avoid possible rupture.

## Bonn Embassy Bomb

BRUSSELS, May 23 (Reuters).—A gasoline bomb was thrown through a window at the West German Embassy here Friday out damage was slight, an embassy spokesman said.

## U.S. Election Agency Resumes Payment of Matching Funds

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 23 (NYT).—The flow of political subsidies to presidential candidates and major parties has resumed after a two-month freeze.

The Federal Election Commission, reconstituted by Congress and President Ford, met Friday for the first time with its powers fully restored. The agency rapidly approved more than \$2.2 million in retroactive matching funds payments to nine candidates and another \$1 million to the Republican and Democratic National Committees to help finance their nominating conventions.

Candidates who moved swiftly enough picked up their checks

at the Treasury Department before it closed for the weekend. It was the first subsidy money they had received since a January order by the Supreme Court went into effect March 23, immobilizing the commission in most respects.

### New Member

At that, it took a long day of relatively hectic activity to revive the commission and release the money. First the Senate Rules Committee and then the full Senate had to confirm a new commission member, William Springer of Illinois.

Then President Ford had to swear in Mr. Springer and five other members, all of whom were reappointed after having served for the past year. Then the commission met, elected a new chairman, approved the retroactive subsidy payments and sent the necessary authorization papers to the Treasury.

The President was the biggest beneficiary of the day's events, getting a check for more than \$13 million. His Republican challenger, Ronald Reagan, qualified for over \$500,000. Among the Democrats, Jimmy Carter got \$457,000 and Rep. Morris Udall \$312,000.

The Republican and Democratic National Committees got \$500,000 each, the third installment on the \$3 million each of them will eventually receive to finance their respective conventions.

The commission chose as chairman Vernon Thomson, a Republican who served as governor of Wisconsin and then seven terms in the House of Representatives. He succeeds Thomas Curtis, a Republican who asked not to be renominated to the new commission.

### Compromise Choice

Mr. Thomson was a compromise choice. Earlier, the commission was split, 3 to 3, between Thomas Harris and Neil Skelton, both Democrats, as candidates for the chairmanship.

In a two-minute ceremony in the Rose Garden, Associate Justice William Brennan Jr. administered the oath of office to the six commissioners. First, the President called it "a very good day for the country and the political process," while acknowledging that there had been "many regrettable delays" in getting the commission back into operation.

At his committee hearing, Mr. Springer left considerable doubt as to his general attitude toward campaign law reform. Asked if he had any reservations about the purpose of the present law, he replied: "As of this date, I have none."

## Vatican Announces 3 Will Be Made Saints

ROME, May 23 (AP).—A Scottish mariner, a Lebanese priest and the Spanish founder of a women's religious order will be raised to sainthood, the Vatican has announced. John Ogilvie, a Jesuit, and the only officially recognized martyr in post-Reformation Scotland, was hanged at Glasgow Cross in 1615. Father Charbel Makholouf, a Maronite priest, lived 20 years as a hermit in the mountains of his native Lebanon. Beatriz de Silva Manassas was the founder of the Order of the Most Holy Conception.

## Ford Denies Any Bending In Diplomacy

He Rejects Charges  
Of Playing Politics

By David S. Broder

PORTLAND, Ore., May 23 (WP).—President Ford said last night he has not bent his foreign policy decisions to the demands of the political campaign and cautioned that the conduct of diplomacy "is not a job for babes or bullies."

In a "nonpartisan" address prepared for a meeting of the World Affairs Council here, Mr. Ford stressed the continuity of U.S. policy since World War II and said decisions in this area "can't be put on the back burner" every time there is a U.S. election campaign.

Without mentioning Republican challenger Ronald Reagan or his critics among the Democratic presidential hopefuls, Mr. Ford said he has done "what was right and necessary" in foreign affairs, without worrying about the consequences for the campaign.

Mr. Ford's foreign policy speech wound up a day of campaigning for Tuesday's Oregon primary. Mr. Ford is believed to have a better chance of beating Mr. Reagan here than in any of the other five states that also vote then.

### Trimming Charged

Mr. Reagan and Democratic challenger Jimmy Carter and Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, have charged that Mr. Ford has trimmed his foreign policy decisions to the domestic political winds, even while they criticized the substance of those decisions.

"Any suggestion that we are doing something in secret or not taking a tough line is so much nonsense," Mr. Ford said in reference to current negotiations with the Russians on strategic arms and nuclear testing. "We are as tough as anyone can be without junking the possibility of an agreement. Whenever I can get a good agreement for a safer world, you can be sure I won't pass it up for any political advantage or disadvantage."

Responding to charges that he had delayed signing the peaceful nuclear explosion agreement with the Soviet Union until critical primaries have passed, Mr. Ford said he was "proud" of the agreement and "I intend to sign it soon."

As for comments that Secretary

## Judge Orders Delay Till July On Hughes 'Will'

LAS VEGAS, Nev., May 23 (AP).—A hearing on the first purported will of Howard Hughes has been put off until July 30 as what is expected to be a long probate battle began.

Seventeen lawyers were on hand Friday as District Court Judge Keith Hayes ordered the continuance so all interested parties could be notified of the hearing.

Harold Rhoden, attorney for Noah Dietrich, named executor in the so-called Mormon will, said he would ask permission for a fingerprint expert to examine the document through iodine fuming. The process would lift fingerprints and other possibly identifying marks from the document, he said. Four handwriting analysts have examined the document, and three have said it is a forgery.

The Mormon will, so named because it was discovered in the Mormon Church headquarters in Salt Lake City, is the first of 17 purported will to actually go into court.

## El Salvador Fires Colonel Held by U.S.

SAN SALVADOR, May 23 (AP).—The government announced yesterday it had dismissed Army Chief of Staff Col. Manuel Alfonso Rodriguez, who is being held in the United States on charges related to an alleged plot to sell 10,000 submachine guns to the U.S. underworld.

The government named Col. Armando Leonidas Rojas, 49, as the new chief of staff, the No. 3 man in El Salvador.

### March for Wildlife

LONDON, May 23 (AP).—Supporters of the World Wildlife Fund held a funeral march here yesterday to mark the birthday of St. Francis of Assisi. The marchers were in mourning for the 94 species of birds and 36 animals known to have become extinct since 1600.

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**NOW HEAR THIS!**—Jimmy Carter, wearing a telltale hardhat, is upstaged by the bullhorn he uses to speak to workers at a shipyard rally in Portland, Oregon.

of State Henry Kissinger's speeches in Africa last month might have cost Mr. Ford votes in the Texas primary, the President said. "If anybody cautioned that taking prompt diplomatic countermeasures to check Soviet involvement and Cuban adventurism in southern Africa would have a political spinoff here at home, I didn't listen long."

"We did what was right and necessary," he said, "and Secretary Kissinger deserves credit instead of criticism."

Mr. Ford said that he had advocated a policy "of strength, responsibility and perseverance in the face of the Communist challenge" in his first congressional race in 1948, and has never deviated from that policy. "Threats are not only risky but rather old-fashioned in today's world," he said.

"I will not hesitate to use force when it is clearly required to protect American lives and American interests, but I will make no threats I cannot carry out in full comprehension of the cost... It isn't a job for babes and it isn't a job for bullies."

### Delegate Totals

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP).—President Ford moved ahead of Mr. Reagan 578-540 in GOP delegates yesterday.

Democrats chose delegates in Colorado, Vermont, Washington state and Virginia. For the leading contenders, the day ended with Mr. Carter increasing his total to 741, Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., to 292.5 and Sen. Henry

Jackson, D-Wash., to 246. The Democrats now have a total of 363.5 uncommitted delegates.

The Republicans selected delegates in Vermont, Kansas, Alaska and Pennsylvania.

The biggest gain for Mr. Ford came in Pennsylvania with 88 delegates.

The President took 18 in Vermont and outpolled Mr. Reagan at the state convention in Kansas, where he now has 38 delegates to 4 for Mr. Reagan.

In Virginia, Mr. Reagan collected 11 GOP delegates to President Ford's 3. Delegates selected in Virginia, like those in Pennsylvania, are officially uncommitted but have expressed their preferences.

"I'm very, very pleased," Mr. Ford told newsmen after learning results yesterday. He was optimistic about gaining 120 of New York's uncommitted delegates when they meet tomorrow.

In Alaska, President Ford won 17 of 19 delegates.

### Stassen Available

PHILADELPHIA, May 23 (AP).—With four newsmen and a news coordinator on hand and 26 empty chairs facing him, Harold Stassen, 69, announced he was considering another attempt at what he failed to do in 1948, 1952, 1964 and 1968—capture the Republican presidential nomination.

Mr. Stassen said he was giving serious thought to making another White House try because of "the unpredictable nature of the race."

## Of 17 Aides and Newsmen

## Kissinger Testifies His Role On Wiretaps Was 'Passive'

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, May 23 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has contended in sworn testimony that he had played a "substantially passive" role in the wiretapping of 17 government officials and newsmen that was undertaken between 1969 and 1971 purportedly to stem unauthorized disclosures in the press.

In a deposition taken on March 30 in the civil damage suit brought by Morton Halperin, one of those whose home phones were tapped by the FBI, Mr. Kissinger repeated his previous assertion that chief responsibility for the taps lay with former President Richard Nixon and J. Edgar Hoover, the late director of the FBI. The deposition was made public Friday.

Mr. Nixon, in his own deposition in the Halperin case last January, seemed to suggest that Mr. Kissinger was responsible for supplying the names of the first four people to be tapped—including Mr. Halperin.

But Mr. Kissinger, in an earlier "interrogatory" in the case and again in the deposition, has stressed that Mr. Hoover first supplied the names of Mr. Halperin and the three others.

### Leads to Press

Mr. Kissinger stated in the earlier "interrogatory" that he believed a White House meeting was held April 28, 1969, involving himself, Mr. Nixon, Mr. Hoover and John Mitchell, then attorney general, to discuss the problem of leaks in the press.

At that session, he said, "Director Hoover identified four persons as security risks, and suggested that these four be put under surveillance initially." Mr. Halperin, one of the top aides on the National Security Council staff which Mr. Kissinger then directed, was one of those four.

Mr. Halperin stated on Friday that there is no record of such an April 25 meeting and that the evidence shows that Mr. Kissinger actually selected the names to be tapped.

Mr. Nixon, in his deposition, said that after a New York Times article appeared on May 9, 1969, disclosing secret bombing raids against Cambodia, he told Mr. Kissinger to inform Mr. Hoover of "any names that he considers to be prime suspects," for the leak.

### Identity of Four

Given the inconsistency between Mr. Nixon's account and Mr. Kissinger's recollection, Mr. Kissinger was asked by Mr. Halperin's lawyer in the deposition if he could still state "affirmatively"

that he remembered Mr. Hoover identifying the four possible security risks.

"Yes," Mr. Kissinger replied, "because this was a rather startling piece of information to me."

"And the context of the discussion was, President Nixon asked him what could be done about the leak problem, and Mr. Hoover replied that the only solution was wiretapping, which had been done extensively, as I remember his words, in the previous administrations. I have no evidence of that, but this is what he said."

Mr. Kissinger said that "My understanding was that the president ordered the whole program, and that this included the names of the people that Director Hoover had mentioned."

Throughout, Mr. Kissinger insisted that the wiretapping was not a major responsibility of his. "My role in this program was substantially passive," he said. He added that he had no responsibility, in his own mind, for ending taps once they were started.

## Concorde Flights To Washington Will Begin Today

WASHINGTON, May 23 (Reuters).—Two Concorde, one British and the other French, will inaugurate supersonic passenger service across the North Atlantic tomorrow.

British Airways and Air France will begin the flights from London and Paris to Washington's Dulles Airport after the failure of a last-minute petition to the U.S. Supreme Court to block them.

For the airlines it will be the ceremonial start of the transatlantic service that they hope will eventually make the \$3-billion British and French gamble on Concorde pay off.

The main prize, the heavily trafficked route to New York, still eludes the two airlines. Protests by environmentalists have blocked the Concorde's use of Kennedy Airport there for at least six months.

The two Concorde are due to land at Dulles within three minutes of each other, at approximately 11:50 a.m.

**Cosmos 820 Aloft**  
MOSCOW, May 23 (UPI).—The Soviet Union launched an unmanned earth satellite, No. 820 in the Cosmos series, Friday, Tass said.

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## U.K., Iceland Ships Collide In 'Cod War'

3 Incidents Reported; Talks May Resume

LONDON, May 23 (UPI).—British and Icelandic ships collided three times yesterday in maneuvers in the disputed fishing grounds off Iceland. Meanwhile, there was speculation that Britain and Iceland will resume formal negotiations to resolve the "cod war."

The Icelandic gunboat Ver collided with the British Navy frigate Leander, one of six vessels protecting the British trawler fleet.

The collision occurred as the Ver maneuvered through the fleet in an attempt to cut the nets of two trawlers. The Ver altered course suddenly and the British frigate was ordered full astern but a collision was unavoidable, a Defense Ministry spokesman said. The Leander was holed above the waterline.

Earlier, the frigate Eastbourne was holed in a collision with the Icelandic Coast Guard vessel Baldur, the spokesman said. An eight-foot gash was torn in the Eastbourne's hull.

Tartar, Agir

In the other incident, the frigate Tartar and the Icelandic gunboat Agir collided while both ships were maneuvering, the spokesman said.

The incidents occurred a day after British Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland and Iceland's Premier Geir Halldorsson met in Oslo for informal discussions.

There is a possibility that formal talks to settle the six-month dispute over fishing limits might be resumed next week, government sources said.

The long-standing feud flared up six months ago after Iceland extended its fishing limits from 50 to 200 miles.

Iceland broke off diplomatic relations with Britain in February and earlier this month threatened to withdraw from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization if the dispute is not settled within six months.

## Giscard's Party Gets New Group's Bid for Alliance

RENNES, France, May 23 (Reuters).—A new political party, the Social Democratic Center (CDS), proposed today an alliance with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republicans and the Reformist party for the 1978 National Assembly elections.

Justice Minister Jean Lecanuet, leader of the group formed yesterday in a merger of the Democratic Center and Progress, said that the CDS should associate with those who want the President's reform program to continue.

Mr. Lecanuet said Socialist leader François Mitterrand is trying to turn the 1978 legislative elections into a presidential poll.

With the Socialist-Communist alliance led by Mr. Mitterrand gaining ground in opinion polls, there has been considerable speculation about Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's role if he loses his majority in the National Assembly.

Meanwhile, the leaders of the leftist alliance met here for the first time in 11 months, but failed to reach agreement on tactics for next year's municipal elections.

## Moscow Says Six Died in Quake

MOSCOW, May 23 (AP).—Last Monday's earthquake in Soviet Central Asia took six lives in the town nearest its epicenter, Pravda said yesterday in giving the first published death toll.

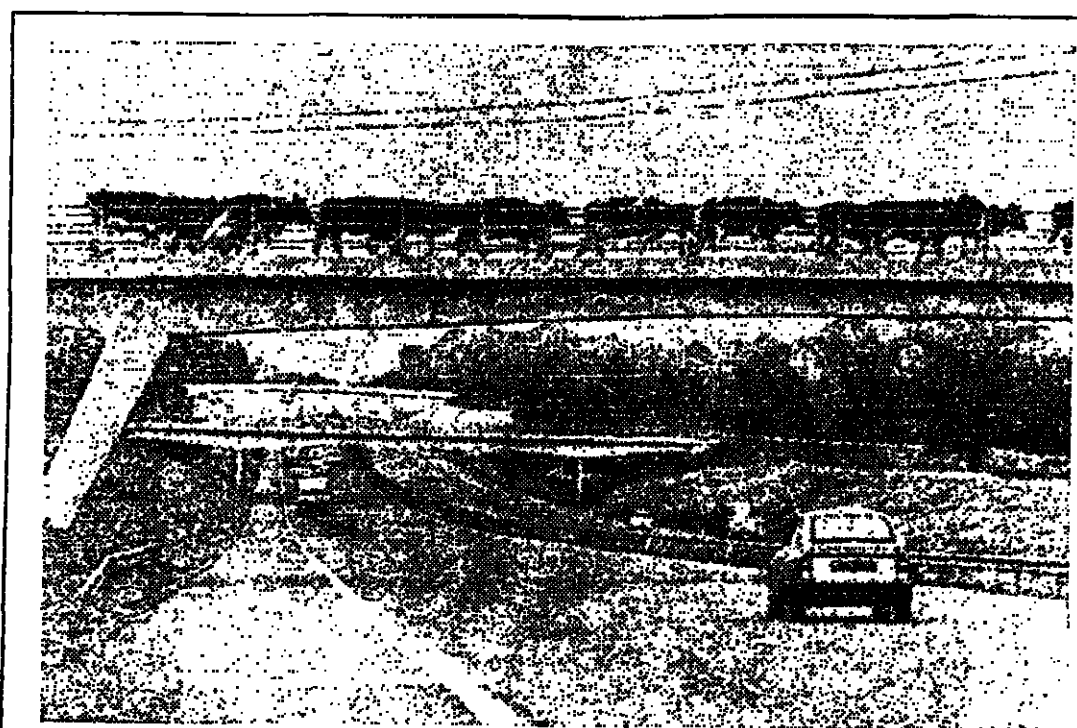
The newspaper quoted an official who said that an earlier quake, which cracked buildings and forced the evacuation of all inhabitants from Gazli, was responsible for the small number of deaths.

The dead were four workers at a natural gas pumping station and two persons in the town of Gazli, the newspaper said. The four pumping station workers were named in another account on Friday, but not as part of a total death figure.

There were no reports on whether there were other deaths at the nearby city of Bukhara or in the surrounding area.

## Thai Forces Kill Six

BANGKOK, May 23 (AP).—Thai military and police forces killed six Communist terrorists and arrested eight others during a suppression operation in two southern provinces yesterday, police here said today.



COW CROSSING—This expressway in Fleet, England, cuts a Hampshire farm into two sections, but the cows don't seem to mind using a handy overpass.

## While Touring Spain

## Juan Carlos Hears Cheers, Not Complaints

By Henry Kamm

OVIEDO, Spain, May 23 (NYT).—Whatever the political grievances of the Spanish people, they are not usually raised in the presence of King Juan Carlos when he tours his realm.

They almost were on one occasion during the King's two-day visit last week to Asturias, a northern industrial region of iron and coal mines and steel mills, of frequent labor unrest and a tradition of leftist politics. But the royal progress was smoothly diverted, probably without the King's knowledge, and the 290 or so demonstrators dispersed before the police could intervene.

What the King saw and heard instead was adulation that often rose to enthusiasm. Cheering crowds packed tightly in principal squares, their faces turned up to him and Queen Sofia, as they stood on the balconies of grimy town halls.

Mayors presented ceremonial presents, children curtsied with flowers for the Queen, undying loyalty was sworn. Substantive matters were limited to requests for more schools and roads and industrial investments by the government. King Juan Carlos, 38, responded in equally general terms and kept his commitments to help unspecified.

But those who came to cheer

hardly listened to the mayors' speeches or the King's replies. If there was anyone the crowd acclaimed more than the King it was the Queen, Queen Sofia, 37, found it as difficult to keep from exchanging smiles with the demonstratively affectionate crowds as her normally glum-faced husband finds it to smile.

On the strength of Queen Sofia's two-day exposure to the Asturias crowds, which she said privately, she expected to be cold and reserved, it appears evident that she has a popular appeal that is not without political importance. It helps bolster a monarchy that appears to be generally accepted for the time being without having as yet passed the severe tests of Spain's transition from four decades of Francoism.

At a coal mine nearby, the cheering appeared limited to management and office staff. Miners reacted coolly, some demonstratively so. None showed or expressed hostility, however.

Heavy Security Guard

But while the royal couple spent an hour below ground, miners looking about furtively at the heavy display of security forces in uniform and plainclothes, said they were indifferent to royalty in general and their King and Queen in particular.

The miners voiced strongly negative opinions of the government of Premier Carlos Arias Navarro, who was at the King's side throughout the tour. In their view, Mr. Arias represents the continuity of Francoism six months after Franco's death.

"Miners ask for justice, bread and liberty," one said, in criticism of the government. The mine was on strike from December to March, and miners complained that they had not yet received the 24-per-cent wage increase they had won.

If the royal procession had not been hastily rerouted on its way through Gijón, a port city north of this provincial capital, it would have come up against about 200 demonstrators in the working-class district of La Calzada.

With slogans and signs, the demonstrators demanded liberty for political prisoners, free trade unions, the rehiring of workers dismissed for labor and political activities and the reopening of a recently banned community group that had voiced such demands.

But someone tipped off the royal party, and a Roman Catholic priest rushed to warn the demonstrators that the police were on their way and the King returned to Madrid having faced tens of thousands of his people without having been confronted with the basic unresolved issues of his country.

He defined the "national impact media" as the major wire services, posters, Time and Newsweek magazines, The New York Times, The Washington Post and the International Herald Tribune.

"Our policy in the Middle East in my judgment is disastrous, because it's not even-handed," Mr. Agnew said. "I see no reason why nearly half the foreign aid this nation has to give goes to Israel, except for the influence of this Zionist lobby."

## Agnew Says Jews In Media Mar U.S. Policy in Mideast

WASHINGTON, May 23 (UPI).—Spiro Agnew, former vice president, said today about half the owners and managers of "national impact media" are Jewish and, with other influential Jews, helped create a "disastrous" U.S. Middle East policy.

Mr. Agnew spoke in an interview published in the Washington Star. He has talked of "Zionist influence" in a series of recent media interviews designed to promote his new novel about an ambitious U.S. vice president.

"All you have to do is check the real policymakers and owners... and you find a much higher concentration of Jewish people than you're going to find in the population," Mr. Agnew said.

He defined the "national impact media" as the major wire services, posters, Time and Newsweek magazines, The New York Times, The Washington Post and the International Herald Tribune.

"Our policy in the Middle East in my judgment is disastrous, because it's not even-handed," Mr. Agnew said. "I see no reason why nearly half the foreign aid this nation has to give goes to Israel, except for the influence of this Zionist lobby."

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## Obituaries

## Lawyer Morris Ernst, Won Obscenity Case for 'Ulysses'

NEW YORK, May 23 (NYT).—Morris L. Ernst, 87, the lawyer who argued and won the landmark federal court case that exonerated James Joyce's "Ulysses" from charges of obscenity, died Friday.

Mr. Ernst, who was celebrated for the versatility of his legal interests, followed his victory in the "Ulysses" case of 1933 by gaining a key ruling by the Supreme Court in 1957 that upheld the constitutionality of the Wagner Act as it applied to the press. This case pitted him, as counsel for the American Newspaper Guild, against John Davis, the 1924 Democratic presidential candidate, an attorney for the Associated Press.

The ruling established the right of newsmen to organize—a right that eventually encompassed writers in all the news media.

Mr. Ernst and Mr. Davis were tenacious adversaries, yet civilized enough to sit down together for a drink after they had argued their case. This sophistication was typical of Mr. Ernst, a witty, tweedy, bow-tied man whose friends included judges and jockeys, bankers and barristers, presidents and precinct politicians.

Fee of Censorship

Mr. Ernst's major specialty was literary and artistic freedom. It was as a foe of official censorship (his position on censorship drew the line at what he called "utter freedom") that he argued the "Ulysses" case. The novel had been published in Paris in 1922, and blue paperbound copies had been smuggled into the United States for 10 years. Its reputation for literary excellence was matched in those years by its fame as an "obscene" work.

In 1933, Random House, a then relatively new publishing firm run by Bennett Cerf and Donald Klopfer, sought to import the novel for publication here.

The United States acted to confiscate the book under the Tariff Act of 1930, which forbade the importation of obscene works. The government contended that "Ulysses" was obscene because of its sexual frankness and because of its four-letter words.

Mr. Ernst was counsel for Random House in the trial of the issue before Judge John Woolsey of Federal District Court in New York. He argued that "Ulysses" should be considered in its entirety, and that so regarded it was a work of literary merit, not of pornography.

The judge agreed with Mr. Ernst, writing in his opinion that the novel "is brilliant and dull, intelligible and obscure by turns. In many places it seems to me disgusting, but although it contains many words usually considered dirty, I have not found anything that I consider to be dirt for dirt's sake. Each word of the book contributes like a bit of mosaic to the detail of the picture Joyce is seeking to construct for his readers."

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The opinion concluded with a paragraph that has since become renowned:

"I am quite aware that owing to some of its scenes 'Ulysses' is a rather strong draught to ask some sensitive, though normal, persons to take. But my considered opinion, after long reflection, is that whilst in many places the effect of 'Ulysses' on the reader undoubtedly is somewhat enigmatic, nowhere does it tend to be an aphrodisiac."

A liberal Democrat, Mr. Ernst was on close terms with party leaders in the thirties and forties. He counted among his friends President Franklin Roosevelt and President Harry Truman as well as Gov. Herbert Lehman. He was special counsel to the War Production Board in World War II and also served on President Truman's Civil Rights Commission.

Mr. Ernst shared the general counselship of the American Civil Liberties Union from 1929 to 1934 with Arthur Garfield Hayes. He became vice-chairman of the union's board in 1955.

—By Alden Whitman.

## Adm. Royal E. Ingersoll

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP).—Retired Adm. Royal E. Ingersoll, 92, who commanded the U.S. fleet during the Battle of the Atlantic in World War II and organized the convoys that supported the Allies, has died.

Adm. Ingersoll was, by his date of commission, the senior officer of the U.S. Navy at his death Thursday in Bethesda Naval Hospital.

Born in Washington, Adm. Ingersoll was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy from Indiana, rising to become commander of the Atlantic fleet Jan. 1, 1942.

In that post he directed the escort services protecting convoys against German submarines in the battle to supply arms to the Mediterranean and European theaters. He was also responsible for the defense of the Western Hemisphere and operated convoys off the coast of Brazil.

Adm. Ingersoll was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and in November, 1944, became commander of the Western sea frontier with headquarters in San Francisco. He held that post, including the status of deputy commander in chief of the U.S. fleet and deputy chief of naval operations, until his retirement in 1946.

Harold Blair

MELBOURNE, May 23 (Reuters).—Harold Blair, 61, a well-known aboriginal tenor, died here Friday apparently from a heart attack.

Sabino Sacco

MILAN, May 23 (UPI).—Sabino Sacco, 92, whose younger brother was executed 49 years ago in the United States after the controversial Sacco-Vanzetti murder trial, has died.

The newly formed International Committee for the Rehabilitation of Sacco and Vanzetti said the elder Sacco died May 12 in San Severo, a southern Italian town where he lived with his children.

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## Saudi Affirm Split on Oil With Tehra

Yamani in Iran To Discuss Pricing

By Eric Pace

TEHRAN, May 23 (NYT).—Saudi Arabia's oil minister, interviewed in a Tehran news conference yesterday, acknowledged Saudi Arabia and Iran on oil-price policy. He denounced Iraq as an enemy price-cutting on oil and insisted that he still favored a freeze until the end of this year.

It was the first official confirmation, in recent months, that the two largest oil producers among the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries differed in pricing, although a rift between them has been reported.

A newspaper close to the Saudi minister, the Al-Ahram, said yesterday in an editorial that Saudi Arabia's oil-price policy differed with Iran. No immediate confirmation was forthcoming from the officials or from Embassy officials, who have been busy preparing for the Saudi King Khaled's visit.

It is widely thought in the industry that Saudi Arabia, along with an oil-price freeze of less than 5 per cent, is used to open in Indonesia Thursday.

Keeping Pace

Considerable pressure to increase is expected from which is in need of funds, other OPEC members. Iran not disclosed its precise price concerning a price increase, said the press should keep with other rising prices.

In the interview with the Saudi minister, published in the Saudi press, he thought another Arab oil barge unlikely and avoided a precise position on the oil price rise next year.

Speaking of his relations with Iran's chief negotiator, Minister Jamshid Amoukheh, he said "relations are friendly" and the only difference he had with Mr. Amoukheh over increasing the price of oil, although he did not elaborate.

Stelios reported, however, that Iran had decided on a price increase based on the recommendations of an OPEC commission. This was apparent from a recent gathering of OPEC economic experts in Vienna.

There have been unconfirmed reports that the experts recommended that the meeting in Vienna decide a further 10 per cent increase in the price of oil, which is computed for a standard of crude oil known as Saudi light. The price was 10 per cent to \$11.51 a barrel last September.

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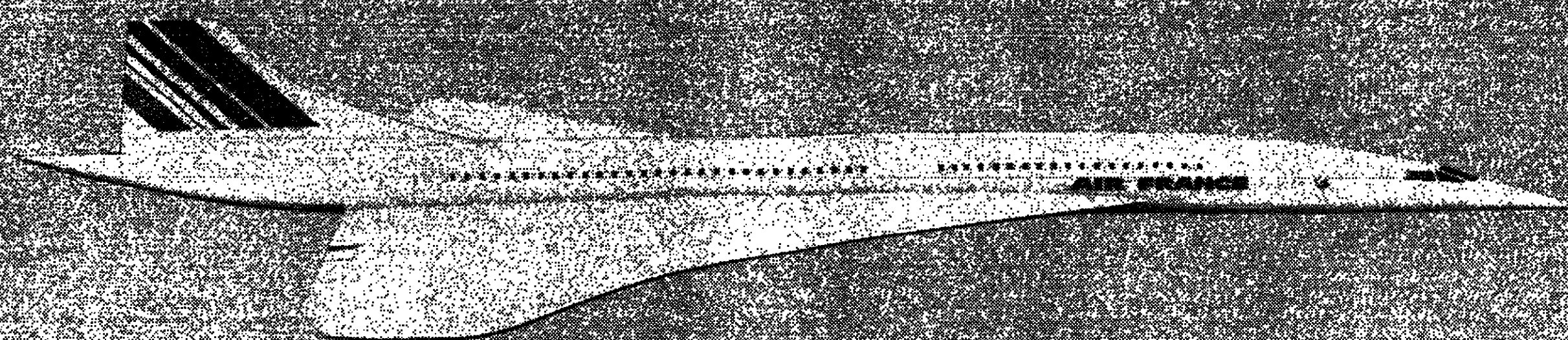
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(A good reason to call home.)</





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## France and Lebanon

When Kamal Jumblat, as leader of the leftist Moslems, professed astonishment at French President Giscard d'Estaing's proposal to send peace-keeping troops to Lebanon, one could only assume that he knew little of the history of his country and especially of that of his own Druze community. For the French interest in Lebanon goes far beyond the League of Nations mandate that followed World War I; it dates at least from the Crusades, was spelled out in some measure in the middle of the 18th century, when the Ottoman Empire granted France the right to speak for Christians under Turkish rule, and became explicit in 1860, when Napoleon III sent an expedition to what was then Turkish Syria after the Druzes—heretical Moslems—massacred some 11,000 Maronite Christians there.

It was Napoleon III who secured the separation of Lebanon from Syria under a Christian governor; the mandate that followed the breakup of the Ottoman Empire thus had deep historical roots.

It was this historical context that President Giscard evoked on his return from his official

visit to the United States, where, in New Orleans, appropriately enough, he announced his proposal for a French force in Lebanon. He had told Americans, he said, "that we had an independent policy and that this independent policy stemmed from our nature, that of a country with 10 centuries of history." So, just as Napoleon III was not wholly concerned with humanitarian purposes when he sent troops into Lebanon, perhaps the peace-keeping idea was a deliberate assertion of the independence of French policy.

President Giscard set, as a condition for France to play an active part in Lebanon, a request from a Lebanese government which exercised effective administration. That does not exist, and the negative response of Kamal Jumblat shows the persistence of the paralyzing split in the country. It can be guessed, therefore, that the French initiative does not hold out a solution for Lebanon's tragic and complex dilemma. But it was an initiative, and a potentially constructive one at a time when Lebanon is ruled by contradictory and costly negatives.

## The French-U.S. Connection

Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the French President, proved himself an extraordinarily gracious and articulate guest on his visit to Washington. By the care that marked his presentation of gifts and by the hospitality he offered his hosts, by the warmth and wit of his public remarks, by his whole manner of respect for the occasion, he demonstrated those qualities that Americans admire in the French. If subsequent Bicentennial visits by foreign heads of state meet the standard set by the first in these respects, this will be a year of spectaculars.

The problem, however, may be in separating out the spectacular from the substantial—the birthday party from the business at hand, assuming, of course, that there is some business to be done. And that's just our point: There is some business to be done with Mr. Giscard, from the U.S. point of view, and perhaps from the French point of view as well. And so we must confess to a feeling that only in one sense—that having to do with sentiment and with the style and spirit of the event—was the visit an unqualified success. There was, you might say, more *savoir vivre* than *lumière*. Perhaps, under the circumstances, this was only to be expected. For Mr. Giscard, apparently, this was in a real sense to be not much more than a splendidly lavish goodwill tour, with no larger diplomatic purpose than to explore U.S. attitudes toward France and to convey to Americans some softening in French attitudes from those of the days of Presidents Pompidou and De Gaulle. It could hardly have escaped his notice that the United States is in a state of extraordinary political upheaval, or that for at least half of the visit President Ford had Michigan and Maryland rather more on his mind than France. So it probably would not have been realistic to expect hard and fast diplomatic developments.

It should be noted, also, that change would not be likely to come swiftly, whatever new, post-Gaullist era may be opening up in Franco-U.S. relations at the instigation of Mr. Giscard. While the traditions and values that bind the two nations are firm and enduring, their current conditions are not exactly the same. In terms of power and in terms of a real capacity to control one's own destiny, especially in the ultimate circumstances of a nuclear war, the two are markedly dissimilar. If it is sometimes hard for Washington to note this disparity without being overbearing, it is harder for Paris to note it without a certain apprehension verging on resentment. For the United States, the tie with Paris is an important part of a much larger scheme. For France, the tie with the United States is central to French security. Mr. Giscard is certainly not so doggedly determined to deny the asymmetry of this relationship or to pretend to literal equality as were his immediate predecessors. But Americans cannot be blamed for hearing at least faint echoes of the past in Mr. Giscard's constant reaffirmations of France's "independence," however much this may be intended for listeners at home.

For the United States, the problem in dealing with France is to remove irritants in relations without ignoring the sources of irritation. And there are a number of large (and lesser) irritants. When French leaders, including Mr. Giscard, raise public doubts

about the reliability of the U.S. commitment to Europe, this does not endear them to that considerable body of U.S. opinion that feels, in the aftermath of Vietnam, that the United States has been honoring its commitments in Europe and elsewhere to a fault—and well beyond the call of duty. With particular respect to NATO, there has to be a better way for the French to encourage weary Americans to soldier on in an organization that France walked out of 10 years ago. There is also the matter of indiscriminate and uncoordinated French arms sales to countries not famous for their stabilizing effect on peace in the world.

But far and away the biggest irritant—if that is quite the word for it—is the refusal of the French to temper their sales of dangerous nuclear reprocessing plants with a proper concern for the risks of helping other countries build their own nuclear bombs. Everyone understands that Paris has an economic as well as political interest in such sales and that it has recently given some signs of acting with a little more restraint. Still, to hear that Mr. Giscard merely "exchanged views" with Mr. Ford on the question is to hear, in effect, that there has been no significant change. And the real point about this is that even though no change may have been possible during so short and ceremonial a visit, nobody should be lulled into thinking that the issue is not still there, or that it is an issue that can safely be ignored indefinitely. It is all very well for Mr. Giscard to ignore it in a general halting of "good relations" with the United States. But it is not likely to be so easily dismissed by those Americans who see the proliferation of nuclear arms not as a competitive commercial exercise but as an extraordinarily reckless business—a development that, if allowed to proceed unchecked, could over time have a dangerously destabilizing effect on just about every international dispute, even between some of the smaller nations of the world. The French are not alone in this—West Germany is equally casual about the particular sort of nuclear technology it is ready to make available to other countries not now possessing a capacity to produce nuclear arms. So perhaps the solution lies in a proposal recently put forward forcefully by Democratic candidate Jimmy Carter for some sort of high-level, high-powered, three-way approach to the problem by the United States, France and West Germany. Bicentennial visitations, with all their attendant sentiment and ceremony, are probably not well suited for tackling hard questions of this sort. But we would argue, nonetheless, that there is real danger in allowing the exhilaration of such occasions to create the impression that hard questions, in urgent need of answers, do not exist.

In short, it is altogether fitting in a Bicentennial year to celebrate the French-U.S. connection, which had so much to do with what we are celebrating in this Bicentennial year—it is not even too much to say that we could not have had one without the other. But it is also worth remembering that this connection was forged in the spirit of a shared willingness to confront in concert some very hard questions.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 24, 1901

NAPLES—Yesterday afternoon the regicide Gaetano Bresci was found dead in his cell, hanged with a towel tied to a grating. He shot and killed King Humbert I on July 29, last year. He was brought to trial August 30 and sentenced to solitary confinement for life. Throughout the trial he maintained the utmost stoicism, declaring that he was satisfied with his act and had not slain a man, but an idea.

#### Fifty Years Ago

May 24, 1926

COPENHAGEN—Married women and spinsters will soon be indistinguishable by name in Denmark, as they will both be addressed by the single prefix "Frue" (Mrs.). Feminists for years have been agitating for this reform to put them in the same position as men, for whom the same title is used, whether they be married or single. Thus the prefix "Miss" is banned, a big victory in the equal rights fight.



## How to Lose the Election

By James Reston

PRINCETON, N.J.—The presidential campaign seems to be turning into a test of which party has the best formula for losing the election, and on this negative proposition the Republicans are ahead, but not by much.

Their problem of how to divide the GOP and minimize their chances of winning was not easy. They were weak in the Congress and the state governments, but they had the presidency, a rising economy, and peace—not a bad foundation.

No young Republicans had appeared to challenge the conservative policy of the party. All middle-aged doubters, like Sen. Charles McNichols of Maryland, and old progressives like Nelson Rockefeller, had been discarded, and they were left with President Ford and Ronald Reagan, two men in their middle 60s, who agreed on most things except personal ambition.

### Reagan's Strategy

Reagan's strategy has been to challenge the only strength the Republicans have left. He has attacked the President, questioned the peace and the rising economy, and raised issues about Ford's defense budget and Panama policy. This has unified Rockefeller and Goldwater, of all people, against him. Nobody since George McGovern in 1972 has come up with a better plan for helping the opposition.

The Democrats have not quite been able to match this suicidal strategy, but they're trying, and may even be catching up. They are, they say, the innovators in U.S. political life, the party of reform that has dominated U.S. politics for most of the last 50 years. Also the party of the young that welcomes new ideas and new candidates.

This election campaign supports at least part of their claim. Out of the state capitals and the Congress, where they have large majorities, they have come up with new men, even if most of them are spouting old conservative Republican ideas.

It is a bewildering Democratic cast of characters, running from George Wallace and Lloyd Bentsen through Fritz Mondale, Birch Bayh, Frank Church, Jerry Brown, then Scoop Jackson, to Mo Udall, Hubert Humphrey and old-time populists like Fred Harris and dreaming poets like Gene McCarthy on the left, with the accidents of life like Ted Kennedy on the side. All this is confusing, but the Democrats are at least alive and diverse, and kicking for change.

### Letters

#### The Dreamer

I have recently been plagued by a recurrent nightmare. It is about Britain after Dunkirk and Churchill goes on the radio to address the nation, but instead of all that jazz about fighting on the beaches, etc., he only has the memorable phrase, "If you can't beat 'em, join 'em." Elmer picks up the signal and an impartial international force consisting of Bavarians, Austrians and Hessians is sent to Britain to supervise the introduction of genuine democracy based on the principle of "one man, one vote, one candidate." After a few incorrigible troublemakers have been re-educated, the news bulletins report that all is peace and happiness in the land.

The scene changes and regrettably television has become

so much so, that they don't quite know what to do with it, and like the Republicans, they could blow their chances. Carter has knocked the political and labor elders of the Democratic party off balance. He has swept most of the primaries. He gives promise of restoring the South to the Democratic party, and by his moralistic and even religious approach to politics cuts across the Republican hope of creating a "new silent majority" in the North, but something about him holds the Democratic leaders back.

They say they want something new, but complain that the "new" is not familiar. He has entered more primaries, fought more state battles, visited more newspaper and network offices, answered more questions, and been more specific than Ford, Reagan and most of his Democratic opponents, but still he lost in Maryland to Jerry Brown, who is the funniest newcomer in the field.

The next few weeks until the end of the California primary in early June are not likely to resolve the dilemmas of either party. Most of the state tests are in the West, where Ford and Carter are at a geographical disadvantage against their opponents, so in the end nobody may have a decisive victory, and the issue will have to be settled after all in private negotiations for the uncommitted delegates.

In the Republican party, most of the uncommitted will probably go to the President, with the support of both Goldwater and Rockefeller on the ground that the presidency, peace, and the rising economy are their best hope for victory in November.

In the Democratic party, the issue will be more complicated. For the Democratic power centers really favor a Humphrey-Carter ticket, in the belief that Humphrey would be a better president and could hold the North, while Carter as the vice-presidential nominee could hold at least part of the South and cut across Republican strength in the "Bible belt" of the Middle West.

### Negotiations

Ford and Carter, however, are still likely to take it all, even if they lose some of the primaries in the next few weeks. Both parties need them and their supporters, if they are not to throw away the election, and this probably will be settled, not in the coming state primaries or caucuses, but by the leaders of

both parties in their negotiations before the two conventions.

For the moment, it is not clear how either party can unify itself and win, but it is fairly clear how both could split apart and lose. Reagan and Ford are cutting one another up and providing the Democrats with yards of TV films that can be used against them in the autumn.

Meanwhile, the more Carter wins, the more the old Democratic "regulars" try to stop him and replace him with the old guard. Maybe they'll all close ranks after the conventions, but by then, Ford, Reagan, Carter, Brown and Humphrey are all likely to look a little weak and tarnished. It's a funny way to "win" an election, but both sides almost seem determined to throw it all away.

OSLO—Considering the arguments now taking place within the North Atlantic alliance, the meeting just concluded among its foreign ministers was remarkably harmonious. This is probably as much because the ministers have established a habit of easy frankness as because their discussions are isolated from reactions of occasionally emotional domestic opinion.

For these reasons it was possible to have polite and even amiable talks despite the fact that Greece and Turkey are still quarreling, that Iceland speaks of withdrawing from NATO because of its acrimonious argument with Britain over fish, and differences about the best way to approach the threat of Communist participation in Italy's next government.

The greatest value of these conferences, however, comes in peripheral talks. These have no agenda and rove freely about the world, including subjects that have no direct connection with the Western coalition.

Thus Africa, where four alliance partners had colonies when NATO was formed, impinged as a subject of importance both in the formal conference and in its antechambers. This is the first Atlantic conference since Henry Kissinger visited that continent. His report left the following impressions:

Now the United States is directly involved in the outcome of dangerous African racial tensions. Kissinger has had his first-ever talk with South Africa's ambassador in Washington and is apparently in the process of arranging to meet Prime Minister John Vorster.

But there is no question of such contact with Rhodesia's Ian Smith. Indeed, it would seem as if the United States is resolved to separate South Africa and its problems from the Rhodesian issue and feels Pretoria should do likewise in its own interest.

During the near future, President Ford's administration seems prepared to ask the U.S. Congress to join the UN boycott on Rhodesian chrome. At the same time, many interested NATO members are urging Smith to seek a new basis for compromise with the irate black majority.

It is argued that it will be exceedingly difficult to arrange any guarantees for a small white Rhodesian minority if the festering guerrilla war goes on much longer; that would enable extremist blacks ultimately to take over. The problem of South Africa looms much larger as a political, economic, strategic and emotional

## Search by Democrats For a Foreign Policy

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON—I picked up "Priorities for '76: A Choice for the Democratic Party," a survey of issues prepared for the platform committee sessions that took place in Washington last week. As I thought, here's the blueprint for the next Democratic administration—its foreign policy parts in particular.

Wiser heads said: Go slow. It's just a party exercise, to de-McGovernize. The task forces are staffed by activists, experts and others bucking for policy-making jobs, who may or may not reflect a party consensus or the winning candidate's commitments (or views). The platform itself, to the extent that the party may feel bound by it, is mainly a hot-trig ring in which various party figures and interests vie.

I blushed but decided to take a look. The issue summaries in the report "speak for themselves." Arthur Krim, chairman of the sponsoring Democratic Advisory Council of Elected Officials, said in transmitting them: "Kissinger, I professed to detach, however, 'one underlying theme which touches so directly on the basic difference between Democrats and Republicans.'"

### Cliches

That seemed interesting: "A commitment of a Democratic administration to strong leadership and the use of government . . . to establish a more secure, more credible and more humane posture in our affairs abroad, rather than relying on the passive and laissez-faire (domestic and foreign) policies which have caused us to pay so heavy a price during the past few years." Well, I thought, no party that uses clichés so amiably can be all bad.

Something else Krim said made more sense: "In a party in which many views prevail, often of differing shades and frequently conflicting, and in which the discipline of conformity has been categorically rejected, such a role [speaking for the party out of power] is necessarily circumscribed . . ." Amen.

The foreign affairs task force chairman, Democratic father figure W. Averell Harriman, and his deputy, Chicago international lawyer Alex R. Seltz, then offered an "overview." It declared that "America needs a new internationalism," one expressing the nation's profoundest interests and highest goals, blending realism and idealism. How true, I nodded.

Somehow overlooking the resistance of Democratic Congresses to Republican presidents, the overview called for a "contemporary version" of the Truman-Vandenberg bipartisanship, declaring that "constant and candid consultation with the Congress" would create a foreign-policy consensus and, with it, the national cred-

ibility to achieve our goals. Kissinger.

The overview concluded by stating that consensus could be built on principles rejected or not implemented by Nixon-Ford administration.

### Summaries

But the summaries of papers that followed all seemed competent and good. They did not indicate that Democratic foreign policy could escape for the most part the international restrictions and domestic rules that have marked on Republican foreign policy. At the expert level, the rhetorical level, there was ready a fairly broad consensus at least about the substance of the options available in the United States.

The large Democratic plank against Republicanism—a complaint that sounds like a strange coming from a party by old Moscow hand Harriman—is that Republicans have paid much attention to the Soviet Union and China and not enough to other allies and other areas. I suspect this comes down no more to a matter of emphasis than real thrust.

The sharpest particular complaint—that the Republicans have shorted black Africa—has been the force of the black-life sector of the Democratic platform but has already been undercut by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's own recent African tour.

### Evasive on Mideast

The Asian section, including strong negative on aid to India, is signed by a spokesman including Robert Scammon, a Frances Fitzgerald and pro that the great Democratic drive over Vietnam lies in the past.

I thought I perceived, in brief and evasive section on Mideast, the outlines of a fun Democratic drive. The sign came from George McGovern, David Ginsburg and John Bog. Further inquiry produced the plan that the group did wish to upset pending Ford initiatives ("we don't have any sharp differences with Republicans") and, anyway, Mideast study group had been unable to produce a definite paper, as all the other groups in one to watch.

From a loose committee of the foreign affairs task force party in exile, it is to expect either a comprehensive policy unifying vision. Only a President in power can supply the critical ingredients. This committee's report does, however, of a sense of the framework with which a Democratic president would set out to operate. If not very new or bold, then still is it warped or stale.

## Africa's Shadow Over NATO

By C.L. Sulzberger

For this reason the allies indicate their desire to separate it from the deteriorating Rhodesian crisis. It is hoped that if the Kissinger-Vorster colloquy materializes, it can clarify Pretoria's plans on independence for Namibia (South-West Africa).

A far more complex issue is the skin of relationship between the black majority and white, mixed-blood and Asian minorities in South Africa itself. The black majority now is allotted only 13 per cent of the country's land. This imbalance cannot avoid figuring together with apartheid in any serious bilateral exchanges.

Kissinger was able to assure his colleagues that Rhodesia's black neighbors—Mozambique, Zambia, Botswana and Tanzania—had pledged during his recent trip that they would not accept the presence of Cuban troops. But it is questionable how long such assurances would remain valid if fighting in Rhodesia continues.

Another enduring African problem is Angola. Soviet military assistance there (abetted by Cuban troops) has already set

back specific NATO projects, as the mutual force reduced negotiations with the Warsaw Pact in Vienna, as well as Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Soviet Union.

A new element has been introduced into the Angolan situation by the break between its government, recently triumphant in civil war, and Portugal, a NATO member. The Portuguese have fancied themselves to be on good terms with the MPLA regime that triumphed in the recent conflict and were working to exchange embassies with Luanda.

### Angola Acts

Now, however, Angola has suddenly severed all relations with Lisbon. Reports circulated here that this results from the emergence of an outright Communist faction in Luanda, a NATO member. The Portuguese have determined to fan black hostility toward whites and toward mixed-bloods, like Agostinho Neto, the MPLA leader.

This is considered a dangerous new development. It distresses the Portuguese, on the eve of their presidential election. It worries other allies who fear the political dynamism and quick reaction in Angola could become enmeshed with southern Africa's other explosive problems: Rhodesia, Namibia, and South Africa itself.

Thus, suddenly and quietly against their will, the North Atlantic allies, who thought they had shed African concerns with their partners abandoned western colonialism, find themselves again inextricably involved in trouble they had hoped to forget.

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## Traditions New and Old

Honor guards in Revolution-era uniforms are a recent but proliferating addition to the U.S. scene. Once upon a time, and not so very long ago, the musket-toting, tricorne-coiffed units appeared on highly selected occasions. In this Bicentennial year, they seem to be anywhere at any time. For the U.S. visit of French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing they helped receive him in Yorktown (above), where Rochambeau and Washington received the British surrender after the final battle of the Revolution, at Mount Vernon, in Philadelphia—and in Texas (?). Other fancy dress guardsmen (such as those at right) have at least a claim of continuity to their attire.



Keystone, United Press International.

Clockwise, from lower left: Bearskin-topped Coldstream Guards at Buckingham Palace; mounted Corazzieri in the courtyard of the Quirinale Palace; a mounted member of the Garde Republicaine at the gate to the Elysée Palace, and a Swiss Guard in the doorway of a Vatican City building.

## Motivation Unclear

# Recruiting of Peasant Force in Ethiopia Reflects Odd Mix

Jonathan C. Randal

IS ABABA (WP)—Ethiopia's mass enlistment of urban peasants to fight battle-hardened Eritrean rebels aptly reflects an odd mixture of tradition, the precedent of Communist Chinese "people's war" and U.S.-British counterinsurgency experience. Why the leadership of the radical military regime and such a controversial and potentially dangerous course re-united. Indeed, the leader has even declared the end of the campaign is in progress, reports by witnesses to military.

ence could free the more mobile and heavily armed regular army as a quick reaction strike force in combination with the air force.

## Rugged Country

Moreover, optimists here maintain the peasants will prove every bit as good as the rebels at walking up and down the rugged plateau country which has been the locale for most of the fighting.

The military leadership badly needs some proof that it can deal with its manifold problems, which also include widespread banditry and armed political opposition in various sectors of the country.

## Ethiopian Fears

with a large Soviet-equipped neighboring Somalia has fanned Ethiopian fears that they may stop an outright annexation of the territory of the French Tricolor is at risk for good.

But pessimists are fearful on many scores. They have little faith in the regular army in Eritrea. Serious morale problems have erupted.

Recently, according to informed sources, noncommissioned officers stationed in Eritrea staged an uprising to complain about food, pay, a lack of public support and the "unwinnability" of the war.

The military leadership sent members to Eritrea to talk to the NCOs, but the incident is said to reflect the general mood of the army there and raises serious questions about its effectiveness.

## Harassing Attacks

Eritrean rebels are variously estimated with between 12,000 and 25,000 men. They effectively control most of the country and can mount harassing attacks on government-controlled

Washington are engaged in a sharp debate about the U.S. military commitment to Ethiopia and the use of U.S. arms against Eritrean rebels.

The debate involves officials, on the one side, who insist that the United States must continue to serve as Ethiopia's major weapons supplier because of a threat of sporadic warfare with neighboring Somalia.

On the other side, some officials in the embassy here as well as specialists on Africa in the State Department contend that the Eritrean government has shown scant friendship for the United States and little commitment to civil liberties and is using U.S. weapons to stage reprisals against the civilian population in Eritrea. The reprisals have created growing support for the rebels, who seek independence from Ethiopia.

Since 1953, Ethiopia has received more than \$200 million in military assistance, and the nation's armed force is almost totally equipped by the United States. Ethiopia is now receiving an annual military grant of \$10 million, largely for training and replacement of spare parts.

## By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO (WP)—The only man in Egypt who occasionally commands bigger headlines than President Anwar Sadat is his ubiquitous Vice-President, Hosny Mubarak.

The former fighter pilot was a relatively obscure figure when Mr. Sadat selected him to replace a figurehead predecessor, but after a little more than a year in office he has gained considerably in recognition and respectability.

Many Egyptian and foreign analysts believe that Mr. Mubarak, whom Mr. Sadat has entrusted with one sensitive mission after another, is being actively trained to play a leading and perhaps dominant role in Egypt's political future.

"He has grown immensely on the job and now must be taken seriously as a candidate for the succession," said a Western military analyst who knows him well.

He was speaking shortly after the Vice-President's return from a visit to China that was portrayed here as an unqualified triumph. Mr. Mubarak headed a high-ranking Egyptian delegation that negotiated arms and trade agreements with the Peking government and there is some question about how many of the trip's accomplishments were the result of work by Mr. Mubarak personally.

## Lack of Experience

Similar doubts, arising from Mr. Mubarak's political inexperience and lack of intellectual accomplishment, have been expressed after his previous troubleshooting assignments abroad. But officials who have worked and traveled with him say that he is a hard



Vice-President Hosny Mubarak in his office in Cairo.

# Egyptian Vice-President Mubarak: From Obscurity to Major Role in a Year

**'Under Nasser, we had vice-presidents but they were zeroes,' said one of Egypt's best-informed newspaper editors. Mr. Mubarak 'is at every meeting and all the secrets of state are made known to him.'**

worker and a fast learner who now must be taken much more seriously than when he was first installed in office.

There is no sign that Mr. Mubarak's views on Egypt's foreign or domestic policies diverge in any important way from those of Mr. Sadat. His elevation to prominence is viewed by some observers as an attempt by the President and his advisers to assure continuity in the country's future course.

At 48, Mr. Mubarak is nine years younger than Mr. Sadat. Unlike Mr. Sadat, the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser and the other Free Officers who led Egypt's 1952 revolution, he was commissioned into the military after World War II and represents a new generation in the Egyptian leadership.

A vigorous man who likes to play squash every day, he brings an image of youthful energy to a government dominated by aging figures. He was commander of the air force during the 1973 war with Israel and is said to have performed well, an important qualification in a country where

the approbation of the military is an essential element of governmental authority.

The talk of Mr. Mubarak as a possible successor to Mr. Sadat that is occasionally heard here may be premature. Under Egyptian law, the Vice-President does not take over if the top job falls vacant. The People's Assembly nominates a successor, and if it came to that, the legislative body could choose Mr. Mubarak or someone else.

## Personal Following

Since Mr. Mubarak's political prominence was bestowed upon him by Mr. Sadat, it is not clear whether he has developed any personal following or could exert any influence beyond his role as the President's right-hand man.

But he is well-liked and is said by those who have worked with him to be affable, gracious with strangers and adaptable to strange situations with no loss of dignity. "In China, he ate with chopsticks and the food was falling all around," said a Foreign Ministry official who accompanied

By James Feron

WEST POINT, N.Y. (NYT)—The lounge in Grant Hall carries pleasant memories for generations of West Point graduates as the site of long-awaited visits with family members and girlfriends.

These days, however, it is the scene of more intense encounters between cadets and civilian lawyers engaged by parents seeking to salvage careers threatened by a cheating scandal.

So far, 48 cadets have been officially charged, but many of those accused have produced the names of scores of others they say are equally involved. The scandal, which now includes evidence of jury tampering, has plunged morale to its lowest point in memory.

Cheating—violation of the honor code, which says "a cadet will not lie, steal or cheat or tolerate those who do"—has long been considered more widespread than indicated by the relatively few "found" each year and expelled. Even old graduates generally concede this.

What makes the current scandal different is the unwillingness

## By 'Going Public'

# Cadets in Cheating Scandals Are Challenging the System

All are second-classmen, or juniors. They have reached beyond the honor committee, regarded by many as an upper-classman's club rather than a quasi-judicial body, to the Army lawyers on the post who are willing to challenge the system.

## Going Public

Cadets also have decided to break tradition by "going public" in seeking protection against what they call criminal harassment as well as a system that they feel rewards deceit. The lawyers have asked Army officials in Washington for a full investigation of the academy's practices.

West Point officials have quietly modified confinement procedures and made it easier for cadets to consult lawyers in recent weeks, apparently in response to growing pressure over the administration of the honor code.

Secretary of the Army Martin Hoffmann, however, last week denied a request by 10 members of the West Point legal staff for an investigation of the procedures being used to handle the cheating scandal.

The denial suggested that the lawyers submit their allegations of widespread cheating and bad-faith practices by cadet honor committees to the honor committees themselves, to the appeals boards of officers, or to the superintendent, Lt. Gen. Sidney Berry. One of the lawyers, who declined to be identified, said, "It's a perfect catch-22. Obviously we're not going to take our charges to these agencies, because they are who we're accusing of initiating or condoning the wrongdoings."

All this has created a sense of turmoil at the 170-year-old military institution only a few weeks before graduation.

Cadet Leo Cody, a second-classman, reflected on some of the turbulence on the post as he awaited disciplinary hearings for missing a parade a few days ago. "I'm involved in the cheating business," he explained, "and when they told us we could no longer represent the corps I thought why should I go to a parade if I can't represent the corps?"

Cadet Cody learned that although he had lost some of his rights—restrictions are imposed immediately after a cadet has been charged—his obligations to the U.S. Military Academy remained firmly fixed.

West Point officials express little sympathy with cadets found guilty of disciplinary or honor violations, arguing that the system is intended to be stressful and that the codes are intended to strengthen character, honor and integrity. Many cadets at West Point support this view.

But there are others who are saying now that the codes are maintained through fear rather than respect, that "fixes" often are selected arbitrarily, that prosecution is pursued through dishonest and illegal means and that the upper-classmen and officers have a vested interest in maintaining a system they survived.

Cadet Timothy Ringgold, whose apparent punishment for raising the question of widespread cheating was quickly reversed following publication of the case, said that "roughly one-third of my [junior] class cheated, and the other two-thirds tolerated it."

charged with "toleration" of cheating. His "violation" of the honor code followed an informal discussion with Under Secretary of the Army Norton Augustine on the subject of the honor code. Four days later West Point officials said there was "insufficient evidence," and all charges were dropped.

Capt. Arthur Lincoln, a West Point lawyer who was threatened with being transferred after defending unpopular cadet cases, had advised cadet Ringgold.

Capt. Lincoln was pleased with the official reversal. "They are faced with something of a problem," he added, "because if they pursued the question of widespread cheating in order to convict Ringgold, they would have to conduct the investigation we are asking for."

Capt. Lincoln also confirmed another indication of the official response to the widespread interest in West Point's internal problems. He said he had been told in the last few days that his threatened transfer might now be called off.

"It's not whether you are guilty or not, it's who you know on the honor committee," one of the cadets said. Capt. Lincoln, himself a West Point graduate, estimated that 90 to 95 per cent of the cheating incidents at West Point went unreported.

The reason for the cheating, most cadets agree, is that West Point imposes extremely severe academic standards, with class rank—and its inherent benefits after graduation—counting as much for some as simply surviving does for others.

The results are the pattern of cheating that begins in high school and transfers easily to college. "They forget sometimes," a cadet said, referring to the academy, "that we are a cross section of society with all its good parts and bad parts. Look at the business of smoking pot."

## Marijuana Parties

Officers confronted a group of cadets recently with reports of marijuana parties, including a recent company picnic, a cadet from North Carolina said. Charges were not preferred because of insufficient evidence.

"We all smoke the stuff, usually in the woods," the cadet said, "and every once in a while they race those marijuana dogs through the barracks while we're at meals, sniffing for the pot." He said that it was obtained by girls from Highland Falls and from nearby girls' colleges.

The cheating scandal remains the paramount issue at the academy, however. A second-classman said, "The plebes don't know what's going on. They're just doing what everyone else tells them to do." The yearlings (sophomores) are confused. This whole business may affect them the most.

"The first-classmen [seniors] are getting ready to graduate. They just want to stay out of trouble and get out of here. My class, we don't know what to think. A lot of our best friends are leaving."

"After graduation, when we get the first-classmen out of the way and when we're not afraid to say anything because the guy above you is ready to write it up for an honor board, then we'll know. In the meantime, everyone's scared. But that's the way the system is designed."



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| A E P 14 1/4   | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 21 1/4   | C B S 50 | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 53       |
| A E P 14 1/4   | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 21 1/4   | C B S 50 | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 53       |
| A E P 14 1/4   | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 21 1/4   | C B S 50 | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 53       |
| A E P 14 1/4   | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 21 1/4   | C B S 50 | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 53       |
| A E P 14 1/4   | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 21 1/4   | C B S 50 | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 53       |
| A E P 14 1/4   | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 21 1/4   | C B S 50 | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 53       |
| A E P 14 1/4   | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 21 1/4   | C B S 50 | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 53       |
| A E P 14 1/4   | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 21 1/4   | C B S 50 | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 53       |
| A E P 14 1/4   | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 21 1/4   | C B S 50 | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 53       |
| A E P 14 1/4   | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 21 1/4   | C B S 50 | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 53       |



## Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

Curacao, Netherlands Antilles

In the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on 21st May, 1976, a cash dividend of U.S. \$0.30 per Ordinary Share was declared payable as from 31st May 1976 against delivery of dividend coupon No. 6 with any one of the Paying Agents:

Pierson, Helderling & Pierson N.Y.  
Haringstraat 206-214, Amsterdam

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company  
7 Princes Street, London EC2R 8AQ

Banque Rothschild  
21 Rue Laffitte, Paris-9e

Sat. Oppenheim Jr. & Co.  
Unter Sachsenhausen 4, 5 Köln

Trinkaus & Berkhardt  
Königsallee 17, Düsseldorf 1

## Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.

Curacao, Netherlands Antilles

In the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on 21st May, 1976 a cash dividend of U.S. \$0.22 per Ordinary Share was declared payable as from 31st May, 1976 against delivery of dividend coupon No. 6 with any one of the Paying Agents:

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company  
7 Princes Street, London EC2R 8AQ

Pierson, Helderling & Pierson N.Y.  
Haringstraat 206-214, Amsterdam

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas  
3 Rue d'Antin, Paris-2e

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas  
pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg  
10a Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg

## Chicago Options Table

| Option & price | Vol. Last | Vol. Last | Vol. Last | Close    | Option   | Vol. Last | Vol. Last | Vol. Last | Close    |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| — May —        | — Aug —   | — Nov —   | — Dec —   | — N.Y. — | — May —  | — Aug —   | — Nov —   | — Dec —   | — N.Y. — |
| A E P 14 1/4   | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 21 1/4   | C B S 50 | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 53       |
| A E P 14 1/4   | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 21 1/4   | C B S 50 | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 53       |
| A E P 14 1/4   | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 21 1/4   | C B S 50 | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 53       |
| A E P 14 1/4   | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 21 1/4   | C B S 50 | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 53       |
| A E P 14 1/4   | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 21 1/4   | C B S 50 | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 53       |
| A E P 14 1/4   | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 21 1/4   | C B S 50 | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 53       |
| A E P 14 1/4   | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 21 1/4   | C B S 50 | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 53       |
| A E P 14 1/4   | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 21 1/4   | C B S 50 | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 53       |
| A E P 14 1/4   | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 21 1/4   | C B S 50 | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 53       |
| A E P 14 1/4   | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 21 1/4   | C B S 50 | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 53       |
| A E P 14 1/4   | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 4 1/4     | 21 1/4   | C B S 50 | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 10 1/4    | 53       |

# Three international banks now at 99 Bishopsgate in London

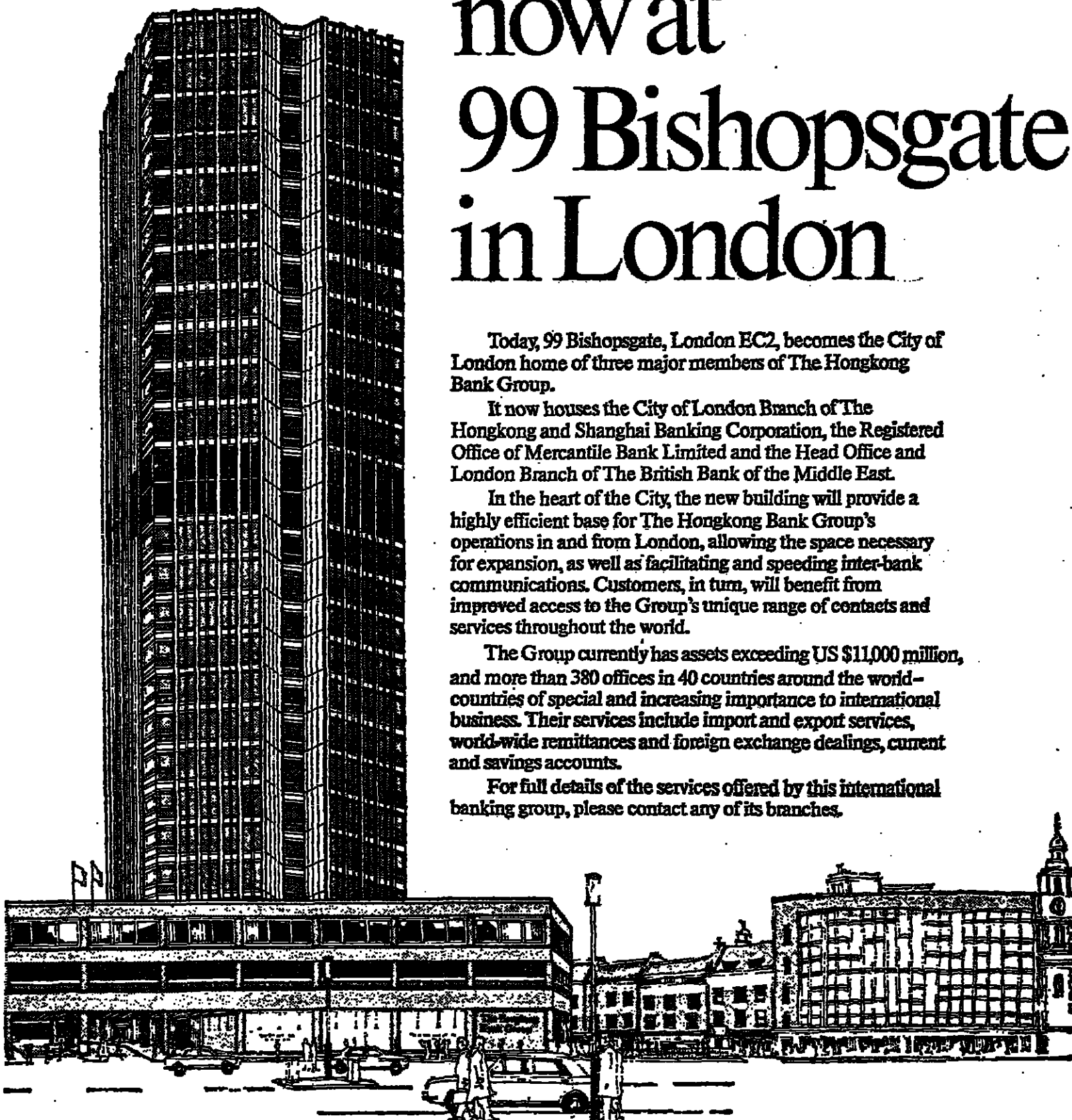
Today, 99 Bishopsgate, London EC2, becomes the City of London home of three major members of The Hongkong Bank Group.

It now houses the City of London Branch of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Registered Office of Mercantile Bank Limited and the Head Office and London Branch of The British Bank of the Middle East.

In the heart of the City, the new building will provide a highly efficient base for The Hongkong Bank Group's operations in and from London, allowing the space necessary for expansion, as well as facilitating and speeding inter-bank communications. Customers, in turn, will benefit from improved access to the Group's unique range of contacts and services throughout the world.

The Group currently has assets exceeding US \$11,000 million, and more than 380 offices in 40 countries around the world—countries of special and increasing importance to international business. Their services include import and export services, world-wide remittances and foreign exchange dealings, current and savings accounts.

For full details of the services offered by this international banking group, please contact any of its branches.



**The British Bank of the Middle East**  
Head Office and London Branch: 99 Bishopsgate,  
London EC2P 2LA, England. Tel: 01-638 2366. Telex: 884293.  
Telegrams: Bactria London EC2.

**The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation**  
City of London Branch: 99 Bishopsgate,  
London EC2P 2LA, England. Tel: 01-638 2300. Telex: 885945.  
Telegrams: Hongbank London EC2.

**Mercantile Bank Limited**  
Registered Office: 99 Bishopsgate,  
London EC2P 2LA, England. Tel: 01-638 2300. Telex: 888116.  
Telegrams: Paradise London EC2.

## The Hongkong Bank Group

Serving Asia and the world.

Offices in Africa and Asia, Australia, Bahrain, Brazil, Brunei, Canada, People's Republic of China, France, Germany, Guam, India, Indonesia, Japan, Jersey, Jordan, Lebanon, Macau, Malaysia, Mauritius, New Hebrides, Oman, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States and Yemen Arab Republic.

Group Head Office: 1 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

## New York Bond Sales

| Bonds       | Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last | Net |
|-------------|--------------------------------|-----|
| Alcoa 4 1/2 | 40 35 35 1/2                   | 85% |
| Alcoa 4 1/2 | 40 35 35 1/2                   | 85% |
| Alcoa 4 1/2 | 40 35 35 1/2                   | 85% |
| Alcoa 4 1/2 | 40 35 35 1/2                   | 85% |
| Alcoa 4 1/2 | 40 35 35 1/2                   | 85% |
| Alcoa 4 1/2 | 40 35 35 1/2                   | 85% |
| Alcoa 4 1/2 | 40 35 35 1/2                   | 85% |
| Alcoa 4 1/2 | 40 35 35 1/2                   | 85% |
| Alcoa 4 1/2 | 40 35 35 1/2                   | 85% |
| Alcoa 4 1/2 | 40 35 35 1/2                   | 85% |
| Alcoa 4 1/2 | 40 35 35 1/2                   | 85% |

## International Bonds

| (A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.) | Units of Account | DM Basis |
|---|------------------|----------|
| Australia 8-86                                    | 107 1/2          | 100      |
| Australia 8-86                                    | 107 1/2          | 100      |
| Australia 8-86                                    | 107 1/2          | 100      |
| Australia 8-86                                    | 107 1/2          | 100      |
| Australia 8-86                                    | 107 1/2          | 100      |
| Australia 8-86                                    | 107 1/2          | 100      |
| Australia 8-86                                    | 107 1/2          | 100      |
| Australia 8-86                                    | 107 1/2          | 100      |
| Australia 8-86                                    | 107 1/2          | 100      |
| Australia 8-86                                    | 107 1/2          | 100      |
| Australia 8-86                                    | 107 1/2          | 100      |

## European Currency Units

| (Average Prices) | Units of Account | DM Basis |
|------------------|------------------|----------|
| Australia 8-86   | 107 1/2          | 100      |
| Australia 8-86   | 107 1/2          | 100      |
| Australia 8-86   | 107 1/2          | 100      |
| Australia 8-86   | 107 1/2          | 100      |
| Australia 8-86   | 107 1/2          | 100      |
| Australia 8-86   | 107 1/2          | 100      |
| Australia 8-86   | 107 1/2          | 100      |
| Australia 8-86   | 107 1/2          | 100      |
| Australia 8-86   | 107 1/2          | 100      |
| Australia 8-86   | 107 1/2          | 100      |
| Australia 8-86   | 107 1/2          | 100      |

## Bank Stock Quota

| (Closing prices of the week's trading) | Units of Account | DM Basis |
|--|------------------|----------|
| Australia 8-86                         | 107 1/2          | 100      |
| Australia 8-86                         | 107 1/2          | 100      |
| Australia 8-86                         | 107 1/2          | 100      |
| Australia 8-86                         | 107 1/2          | 100      |
| Australia 8-86                         | 107 1/2          | 100      |
| Australia 8-86                         | 107 1/2          | 100      |
| Australia 8-86                         | 107 1/2          | 100      |
| Australia 8-86                         | 107 1/2          | 100      |
| Australia 8-86                         | 107 1/2          | 100      |
| Australia 8-86                         | 107 1/2          | 100      |
| Australia 8-86                         | 107 1/2          | 100      |

## CBI Head Elected

LONDON, May 23 (AP)—Lord Winterton, former chairman of Cadbury Schweppes, has been elected president of the Confederation of British Industry (CBI), the country's business organization. He replaces Sir Ralph Bates, a major asbestos and building units concern.

## Creusot-Loire

and one other affiliate of the Empain-Schneider Group

have acquired a substantial interest in

## Phoenix Steel Corporation

The undersigned acted as financial advisors to Creusot-Loire.

## Goldman, Sachs &amp; Co.

New York Boston Chicago Dallas  
Detroit Houston Los Angeles Memphis  
Philadelphia St. Louis San Francisco  
International subsidiaries:  
London Tokyo Zurich

May 20, 1976









## USIF REAL ESTATE

Listed on the  
Luxembourg Stock Exchange  
Quote May 21, 1976

Luxembourg France 20 (U.S. \$0.75)  
Information  
Trust Corporation of Bahamas Limited  
P.O. Box N-7388, Nassau, Bahamas.

(Continued from Page 9)

| Key     | 100 | High  | Low   | Last  | Chg    |
|---------|-----|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| KeyCorp | 112 | 104   | 104   | 104   | -1 1/2 |
| KeyCorp | 226 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | -1 1/2 |
| KeyCorp | 22  | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | -1 1/2 |
| KeyCorp | 11  | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | -1 1/2 |
| KeyCorp | 164 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | -1 1/2 |
| KeyCorp | 40  | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | -1 1/2 |
| KeyCorp | 53  | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | -1 1/2 |
| KeyCorp | 51  | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | -1 1/2 |
| KeyCorp | 53  | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | -1 1/2 |

## Credit Suisse

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the opening  
of their new subsidiary in Luxembourg,  
which operates under the name

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18, avenue Marie-Thérèse  
Luxembourg/Grand-Duché  
Telephone 2 02 65, Telex 1356

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CS

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## Over-Counter Market

| Sales in   | 100s | High  | Low   | Last  | Chg    |
|------------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| MassMutual | 22   | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | -1 1/2 |
| MassMutual | 22   | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | -1 1/2 |
| MassMutual | 22   | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | -1 1/2 |
| MassMutual | 22   | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | -1 1/2 |
| MassMutual | 22   | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | -1 1/2 |
| MassMutual | 22   | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | -1 1/2 |
| MassMutual | 22   | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | -1 1/2 |
| MassMutual | 22   | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | -1 1/2 |
| MassMutual | 22   | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | -1 1/2 |
| MassMutual | 22   | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | -1 1/2 |

| Sales in   | 100s | High  | Low   | Last  | Chg    |
|------------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| MassMutual | 22   | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | -1 1/2 |
| MassMutual | 22   | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | -1 1/2 |
| MassMutual | 22   | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | -1 1/2 |
| MassMutual | 22   | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | -1 1/2 |
| MassMutual | 22   | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | -1 1/2 |
| MassMutual | 22   | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | -1 1/2 |
| MassMutual | 22   | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | -1 1/2 |
| MassMutual | 22   | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | -1 1/2 |
| MassMutual | 22   | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | -1 1/2 |
| MassMutual | 22   | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | -1 1/2 |

| Sales in   | 100s | High  | Low   | Last  | Chg    |
|------------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| MassMutual | 22   | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | -1 1/2 |
| MassMutual | 22   | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | -1 1/2 |
| MassMutual | 22   | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | -1 1/2 |
| MassMutual | 22   | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | -1 1/2 |
| MassMutual | 22   | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | -1 1/2 |
| MassMutual | 22   | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | -1 1/2 |
| MassMutual | 22   | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | -1 1/2 |
| MassMutual | 22   | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | -1 1/2 |
| MassMutual | 22   | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | -1 1/2 |
| MassMutual | 22   | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | -1 1/2 |

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

\$60,000,000  
(Canadian)

## Union Carbide Canada Limited

\$30,000,000 (Canadian) 9 1/4% Notes Due May 1, 1982

\$30,000,000 (Canadian) 9 1/4% Debentures Due May 1, 1986

Principal, premium, if any, and interest will be payable in Canadian dollars in Toronto or in certain cities outside Canada without deduction for, or on account of, Canadian withholding taxes, all as set forth in the Offering Circular. Interest will be payable annually on May 1, commencing in 1977.

## MORGAN STANLEY INTERNATIONAL

## WOOD GUNDY LIMITED

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.                            | A. H. AMES & CO.   | AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.                  |
| ANDRESEN BANK A/S                                       | BAER SECURITIES CORPORATION                                  | BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA                     |
| BANCA DEL GOTTARDO                                      | BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO                                   | BANCO DI ROMA                                  |
| BANK OF AMERICA INTERNATIONAL                           | BANK GUTZWILLER, KURZ, HUNGERER (OVERSEAS)                   |  |
| BANK MEEB & HOPE NV                                     | BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT (B.A.I.)     |  |
| BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A.                           | BANQUE FRANCAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR                       |  |
| BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.                      | BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUZEE                            |  |
| BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.                 | BANQUE LAMBERT-LUXEMBOURG S.A.                               |  |
| BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS                               | BANQUE DE NEUFILZE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET                     |  |
| BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS                         | BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE S.A. LUXEMBOURG                      |  |
| BANQUE ROTHSCHILD                                       | BARING BROTHERS & CO., H. ALBERT DE BARY & CO. N.Y.          | BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK                         |
| BERLINER HANDELS-UND FRANKFURTER BANK                   | BLUTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO. CAPITALFIN INTERNAZIONALE S.p.A.  |  |
| CAZENOVE & CO. CHRISTIANA BANK OF KREDITKASSE           | CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK                                  | COMMERCEBANK                                   |
| COMPAGNIA FINANZIARIA INTERBOMBIERES S.p.A.             | CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE             |  |
| CREDIT INDUSTRIEL D'ALSACE ET DE LORRAINE               | CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL                              | CREDIT LYONNAIS                                |
| CREDIT DU NORD  | CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD                                     | CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN                       |
| CREDITO ITALIANO  | DELBUECK & CO.   | DEN DANSKE BANK                                |
| DEUTSCHE BANK   | DEUTSCHE GROSZENTRALE  | DEUTSCHE KUNST-UND-INDUSTRIENBANK              |
| DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION HARRIS & PARTNERS       | DRESDNER BANK  | EFFECTENBANK-WARBURG                           |
| EUROPEAN BANKING COMPANY                                | EUROTRADING  | FINANCE  |
| ROBERT FLEMING & CO.                                    | GROSZENTRALE UND BANK DER OSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN        | HAMBROS BANK                                   |
| GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP.                       | GREENSHIELDS   |  |
| HANDELSBANK N.V. (OVERSEAS)                             | HESSISCHE LANDESBANK   | HILL SAMUEL & CO.                              |
| JARDINE FLEMING & COMPANY                               | KIDDER, PEABODY INTERNATIONAL                                | KLEINWORT, BENSON                              |
| KREDITBANK N.V.   | KREDITBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE                              |  |
| KUBN, LOEB & CO. INTERNATIONAL                          | KUWAIT FOREIGN TRADING CONTRACTING & INVESTMENT CO. (S.A.K.) | KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY (S.A.K.)             |
| LAZARD BROTHERS & CO.                                   | LAZARD FRERES ET CIE   | LEVESQUE, BEAUBIEN INC.                        |
| LOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL                                | MANUFACTURERS HANOVER  | MCLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & COMPANY                  |
| MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL & CO.                       | B. METZLER SEEL SOHN & CO.                                   | SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO.                           |
| MORGAN GRENELL & CO. NEDERLANDSCHE MIDDENSTADSBANK N.V. | NESBITT, THOMSON   | NEUE BANK                                      |
| THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO. (EUROPE) LTD.                  | NOMURA EUROPE N.V.   | SAL OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE.                       |
| ORION BANK  | PETERBROECK, VAN CAMPENHOUT, KEMPEN S.A.                     | PICOTET INTERNATIONAL                          |
| PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.                        | PITFIELD, MACKAY, ROSS & COMPANY                             | PKBANKEN                                       |
| RICHARDSON SECURITIES OF CANADA                         | N.M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS                                       | SALOMON BROTHERS INTERNATIONAL                 |
| J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO.                            | SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN                                |  |
| SOCIETA FINANZIARIA ASSICURATIVA (SOFIAS)               | SOCIETE GENERALE   | SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A. (R.A.S. GROUP) |
| STRAUSS, TURNBULL & CO.                                 | SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN  | SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS)              |
| UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES)                  | UNITED OVERSEAS BANK S.A. GENOVA                             |  |
| VEREINS- UND WESTBANK                                   | J. VONTOBEL & CO.  | S.G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.                        |
| WARDLEY   | WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK                                      | GROSZENTRALE                                   |

May 24, 1976.

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Münchenplatz 18  
SPAIN: Avenida José Antonio 80  
Madrid 13

Private and group instruction also available at these and other Berlitz Centers in major cities throughout the world.

This private placement having been arranged with institutional investors in the Netherlands, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

## Statsföretag Aktiebolag

(Swedish State Holding Company)

wholly owned by the  
KINGDOM OF SWEDEN

Dfls 75,000,000

due 1982/1991

arranged by

RABOMERICA INTERNATIONAL BANK N.V.

CENTRALE RABOBANK

(Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank G.A.)

in conjunction with

HAMBROS BANK LIMITED

PKBANKEN

Amsterdam, April 1976.

## Treasury Bill

| Week Ended May 21, 1976 | Rate |
|-------------------------|------|
| 3-month                 | 5.25 |
| 6-month                 | 5.25 |
| 9-month                 | 5.25 |
| 12-month                | 5.25 |
| 15-month                | 5.25 |
| 18-month                | 5.25 |
| 21-month                | 5.25 |
| 24-month                | 5.25 |
| 27-month                | 5.25 |
| 30-month                | 5.25 |
| 33-month                | 5.25 |
| 36-month                | 5.25 |

## Consolidated Tr

## Of NYSE List

| Week Ended May 21, 1976 | Rate |
|-------------------------|------|
| 3-month                 | 5.25 |
| 6-month                 | 5.25 |
| 9-month                 | 5.25 |
| 12-month                | 5.25 |
| 15-month                | 5.25 |
| 18-month                | 5.25 |
| 21-month                | 5.25 |
| 24-month                | 5.25 |
| 27-month                | 5.25 |
| 30-month                | 5.25 |
| 33-month                | 5.25 |
| 36-month                | 5.25 |

## Consolidated Tr

## Of AMEX List

| Week Ended May 21, 1976 | Rate |
|-------------------------|------|
| 3-month                 | 5.25 |
| 6-month                 | 5.25 |
| 9-month                 | 5.25 |
| 12-month                | 5.25 |
| 15-month                | 5.25 |
| 18-month                | 5.25 |
| 21-month                | 5.25 |
| 24-month                | 5.25 |
| 27-month                | 5.25 |
| 30-month                | 5.25 |
| 33-month                | 5.25 |
| 36-month                | 5.25 |

## NYSE Average

| Week Ended May 21, 1976 | Rate |
|-------------------------|------|
| 3-month                 | 5.25 |
| 6-month                 | 5.25 |
| 9-month                 | 5.25 |
| 12-month                | 5.25 |
| 15-month                | 5.25 |
| 18-month                | 5.25 |
| 21-month                | 5.25 |
| 24-month                | 5.25 |
| 27-month                | 5.25 |
| 30-month                | 5.25 |
| 33-month                | 5.25 |
| 36-month                | 5.25 |







## FEATURES

**PEANUTS**

*This is my report on Dick Moby.*

THAT'S WRONG, YOU KNOW

HOW ABOUT RICHARD MOBY?

Snyder

**BLONDIE**

DAGWOOD! HOT WATER IS COMING OUT OF THE COLD-WATER FAUCET!

IS COLD WATER COMING OUT OF THE HOT-WATER FAUCET?

YES

THEN WE DON'T HAVE A PROBLEM

544 CUNE

YOU LOOK A BIT WOBBLY ON YOUR PINS, PET

?

DON'T TALK RIDICULOUS!

SHE KNOWS DARN WELL I NEVER DRINK ANYTHIN' STRONGER THAN BEER BEFORE BREAKFAST.

6-7d

RESPONDING TO DR. REX MORGAN'S EMERGENCY TREATMENT, MARK BARRETT IS TRANSPORTED TO THE HOSPITAL BY AMBULANCE!

WHEN I CAME IN AND FOUND HIM ON THE FLOOR, I DIDN'T THINK HE WAS ALIVE, DR. MORGAN / WILL HE BE ALL RIGHT?

WE WON'T KNOW FOR ABOUT FORTY-EIGHT HOURS, BECKY!

I WANT TO GO TO THE HOSPITAL WITH YOU!

I THINK THAT YOUR FATHER WOULD LIKE TO KNOW THAT YOU'RE THERE / WE'LL DROP MISS GALT OFF ON THE WAY!

BRADLEY EDGECOMBE

**A SECOND RAIDER IS SILENTLY TAKEN PRISONER.**

**SORRY TO HAVE TO TEAR UP YOUR SHIRT, OLD BOY, BUT WE'RE FRESH OUT OF ROPE...**

**WHAT A HAUL! FROM NOW ON, I THINK I'LL MAKE MYSELF A DUCHESS!**

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## JUMBLE

*—that scrambled word game*

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.


**JECET**

|  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

**KEROP**

|  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## DENNIS THE MENACE



**BAHFLE**

**ENKASH**

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

**YOU CAN SAY  
WHAT YOU LIKE, BUT  
THIS IS WORTH  
FIGHTING FOR!**

Now arrange the circled letters  
to form the surprise answer,  
as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

**Saturday's** | Jumble: **ANNOY LEECH FILLET WEAPON**

Answer: *What the melon farmer's daughter*

© 1977 by The New York Times Company

THAT FUNNY NOISE WAS SOMEONE SCRAPING THE  
LAST BIT OF PEANUT BUTTER OUT OF THE JAR

### *His Life and Times*

Reviewed by Alden Whitman

He was also representative of his times in viewing pro-terms of virtually unbridled expansionism. He had a coming of the railroad a vehicle of change that altered the area's way of life. Correctly, Mr. Horgan modern readers against 1978 values and attitudes archbishop, but in rejection, Mr. Horgan unduly goes to an extreme. The count becomes an apology to accepting a jingoistic of the origins of the

War. Most sophisticated in now view that confine example of American in which the needs of the states were dominant. I want to describe attitudes prevalent in the 1840s, but I am becoming to adopt them later as one's own.

In any event, Mr. seriously weakens his identifying so uncritically his protagonist. He must have minded his map considering Mexican pre-natural and Mexicans "indolent." Nor were dians always the men of

the author suggests. Although these are grateful to a historian to have, he said that Mr. Haq splendid, if not comp virtues. These are exa flair for scenic descript gives this book a specia and a knack of narrat that carries one along; flow of a river. There is a dreary moment in the book.

The archbishop was a dable character, a mystic for whom order and were essential, and a traits are illustrated in story. He was a builder Romanesque vision and little stand in his way; he was at the same pastor who looked to the welfare of his flock and he believed were their needs.

Mr. Morgan succeeds at in making him a living presence, a feat for which to be congratulated and I suspect led the Publishers to award the book. Flawed though it may be remains an accomplishment more, it is readable literary excellence.

Alden Whitman is on 1  
of The New York Times

**—By Robert**

**SCHEMATA/BLACK**

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ♙ | ♙ | ♙ | ♙ | ♙ | ♙ | ♙ | ♙ |
| ♜ | ♜ | ♜ | ♜ | ♜ | ♜ | ♜ | ♜ |
| ♞ | ♞ | ♞ | ♞ | ♞ | ♞ | ♞ | ♞ |
| ♝ | ♝ | ♝ | ♝ | ♝ | ♝ | ♝ | ♝ |
| ♚ | ♚ | ♚ | ♚ | ♚ | ♚ | ♚ | ♚ |
| ♛ | ♛ | ♛ | ♛ | ♛ | ♛ | ♛ | ♛ |
| ♞ | ♞ | ♞ | ♞ | ♞ | ♞ | ♞ | ♞ |
| ♜ | ♜ | ♜ | ♜ | ♜ | ♜ | ♜ | ♜ |

**CHRISTIANSEN/WHITE**  
**Position after 31 P-N**

NxR, but the unusual move of the white rooks on third and fourth ranks we still have insured. Christensen chances for a m-attack.

Christensen: 34 P-B3

with the threat of 25 Q followed by 26 Q-R6ch 27 R-KB3, pushed Szrn into the weakening 24... P-R4. Then while Black tied down to the defense this KP and QNP, Christensen systematically prepared the crushing breakthrough P-B5!

**Lapse at the Finish**

The position could not be blocked by 31... P-N4 because of 32 P-N3, P-R4.

1-32 K-R3; 2-32 K-R3; 3-32 K-R3; 4-32 K-R3; 5-32 K-R3; 6-32 K-R3; 7-32 K-R3; 8-32 K-R3; 9-32 K-R3; 10-32 K-R3; 11-32 K-R3; 12-32 K-R3; 13-32 K-R3; 14-32 K-R3; 15-32 K-R3; 16-32 K-R3; 17-32 K-R3; 18-32 K-R3; 19-32 K-R3; 20-32 K-R3; 21-32 K-R3; 22-32 K-R3; 23-32 K-R3; 24-32 K-R3; 25-32 K-R3; 26-32 K-R3; 27-32 K-R3; 28-32 K-R3; 29-32 K-R3; 30-32 K-R3; 31-32 K-R3; 32-32 K-R3.

| Black     | White      | His    |
|-----------|------------|--------|
| Christian | Christian  | Strm   |
| -K1       | 21 P-B5    | N-R3   |
| -B1       | 32 B-E2    | R-KR1  |
| OR3       | 32 P-R2    | P-B3   |
| P         | 34 R-KR4   | Q-R2   |
| Q2        | 35 Q-K2    | P-S4   |
| B3        | 36 P-Rp.p. | R-B4   |
| B         | 37 Q-Q3    | Q-QB2  |
| H1        | 38 R-KB4   | P-Q4   |
| H1        | 38 Q-Q4    | Q-K2   |
| K2        | 40 R/S-B3  | N-N5ch |
| K2        | 41 Q-N1    | R-B5   |
| NR1       | 42 Q-N1    | R-Q1   |
| NR1       | 43 QcRP    | Rangas |

| G F              |       | G F        |               |       |          |
|------------------|-------|------------|---------------|-------|----------|
| ALGARY...        | 18 64 | Overcast   | MADEIRA...    | 39 36 | Sunny    |
| AMSTERDAM...     | 18 66 | Sunny      | MILAN...      | 23 72 | Sunny    |
| ANEBRA...        | 22 68 | Unvariable | MOSCOW...     | 22 68 | Cloudy   |
| ATHENS...        | 22 72 | Showers    | MOSCOW...     | 22 68 | Variable |
| BELJAY...        | 22 72 | Sunny      | MUNICH...     | 11 32 | Showers  |
| BELGRADE...      | 22 68 | Overcast   | NEW YORK...   | 16 61 | Clear    |
| BESLIN...        | 18 64 | Sunny      | NICE...       | 22 68 | Sunny    |
| BRUSSELS...      | 18 64 | Sunny      | OSLO...       | 18 64 | Overcast |
| BUCHAREST...     | 18 64 | Overcast   | PARIS...      | 21 70 | Clear    |
| BUDAPEST...      | 17 67 | Sunny      | PRAGUE...     | 22 68 | Sunny    |
| CASABLANCA...    | 22 72 | Sunny      | ROME...       | 18 64 | Cloudy   |
| COPENHAGEN...    | 17 63 | Sunny      | SOPIA...      | 11 32 | Rain     |
| COSTA DEL SOL... | 22 72 | Sunny      | STOCKHOLM...  | 20 68 | Sunny    |
| DUBLIN...        | 22 72 | Overcast   | TORONTO...    | 20 68 | Fair     |
| EDINBURGH...     | 14 37 | Overcast   | TEL AVIV...   | 20 68 | Sunny    |
| FLORENCE...      | 22 72 | Sunny      | TUNIS...      | 21 70 | Variable |
| FRANKFURT...     | 18 64 | Clear      | VIENNA...     | 17 62 | Overcast |
| GENEVA...        | 17 67 | Sunny      | WASHINGTON... | 20 68 | Sunny    |
| HELSINKI...      | 20 66 | Sunny      | ZURICH...     | 18 62 | Overcast |
| ISTANBUL...      | 22 72 | Overcast   |               |       |          |
| LAS PALMAS...    | 21 70 | Variable   |               |       |          |
| LISBON...        | 20 68 | Overcast   |               |       |          |
| LONDON...        | 20 68 | Overcast   |               |       |          |

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada  
 10 1700 GMT. Athens: U.S. Canada

**Closing Prices May 21, 1976**

[illegible]

Unscramble these four Jumbles,  
one letter to each square, to  
form four ordinary words.

**JECET** ©1996 by The Chicago Tribune

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answer tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: ANNOY LEECH FILLET WEAPON  
 Answer: *What the mean farmer's daughter said—"CAN'T ELOPE"*

## DENNIS THE MENACE



Sunday

## 11th-Inning Walk Beats Cards

LADELPHIA, May 23 (UPI).—Bowa drew a bases-loaded off reliever Al Hrabosky in 11th inning today to force the winning run and give Phillies a 3-2 victory over St. Louis.

Boone began the rally with a single and moved to second on a single by Dick Allen. Jason was walked intentionally to load the bases and Bowa, on four straight pitches, sent home Boone.

McGraw gained the victory Hrabosky suffered his loss in five decisions and his first loss since he was traded to Philadelphia.

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consecutive hitting streak to 25 games, cracked singles in the first, fourth, sixth and eighth innings as Detroit pounded four Baltimore pitchers for 17 hits, offsetting Orioles home runs by Reggie Jackson, Bob Grich and Lee May.

Reliever Grant Jackson was the victim of Detroit's explosion. Jackson came on after Lefty's RBI single in the eighth inning and intentionally walked Mickey Stanley to load the bases. Jackson hit Rusty Staub with a pitch to score one run and walked Willie Horton before giving up a two-run single to Johnson.

Twins 3, Royals 1  
At Bloomington, run-scoring doubles by Danny Ford and Craig Kuehn in the third inning and the clutch relief pitching of Tom Burdette and Bill Campbell in the eighth combined to give Minnesota a 3-1 victory over Kansas City.

A walk to Larry Hise and a fielder's choice preceded the doubles by Ford and Kuehn and staked the Twins to a 2-0 lead. The Royals bounced back with a run in the sixth on doubles by Frank White and Amos Otis, but a sacrifice fly by rookie Butch Wynegar in the seventh gave the Twins an insurance run.

The Twins benefited from four double plays to squelch several Kansas City rallies.

White Sox 3, A's 1  
At Chicago, Pat Kelly's double in the seventh inning drove in the go-ahead run as the White Sox extended their winning streak to six straight with a 3-1 victory over Oakland in the first game of a doubleheader.

The loss was the seventh straight for the A's, tying an Oakland record set in 1968.

Red Sox 7, Yankees 6  
At New York, Jim Rice's two-

run homer in the seventh inning led Boston to a 7-6 victory over the Yankees before 53,994 persons, the largest crowd of the season in Yankee Stadium.

Oscar Gamble's third homer of the year gave the Yankees a 5-4 lead in the sixth inning, but Carlton Fisk singled off Sparky Lyle in the seventh and Rice followed with his sixth homer of the year. The Red Sox added what turned out to be the winning run in the ninth when Carl Yastrzemski walked with the bases filled.

Expos' Pete Mackanin tosses to first after forcing out Mets' Wayne Garrett. Throw was too late for double play.

At Pittsburgh, pinch-runner Lelander scored on a thrower by reliever pitcher Dave in the ninth inning to give the Pirates a 5-4 victory over the Cardinals.

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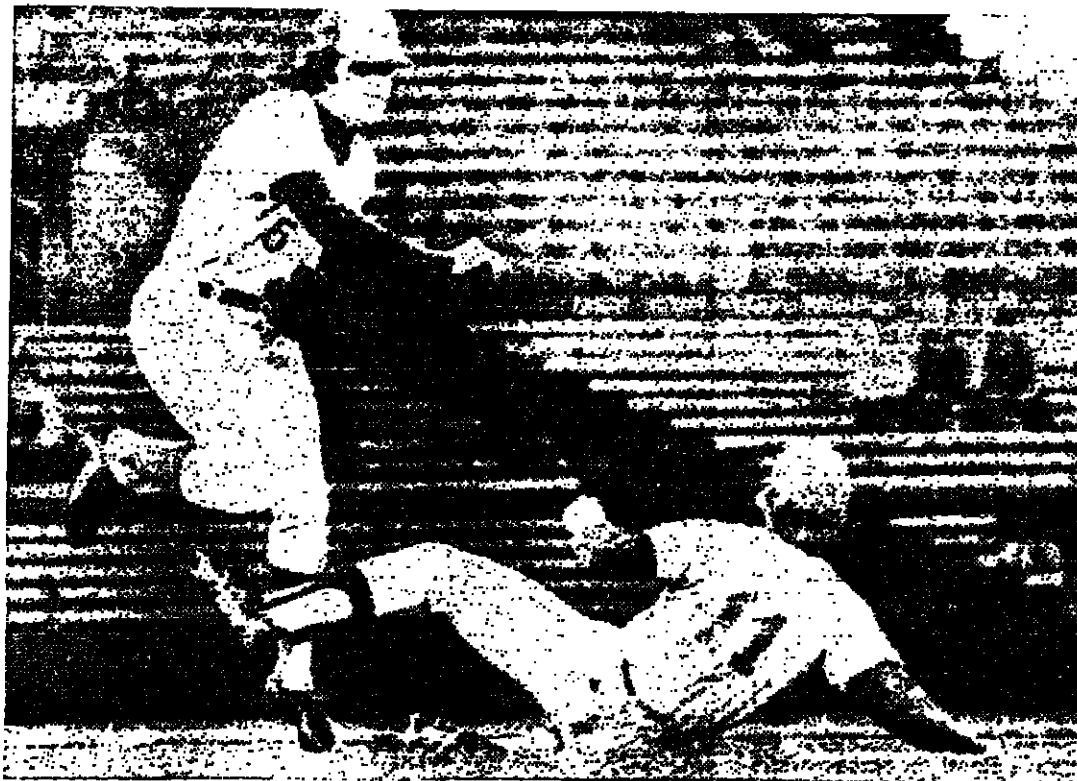
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## Saturday: Baltimore Triumphs on Grand Slam

BALTIMORE, May 23 (UPI).—Ken Singleton's first American League grand slam homer with two out in the ninth inning powered the Baltimore Orioles to an 8-4 victory last night over the Detroit Tigers.

Singleton's grand slam, his second homer of the year, came after a single by Andres Mora and walks to Lee May and pinch-hitter Tommy Harper. Jim Crawford gave up the homer, while Wayne Garland, 3-0, was the winner with 6 1/3 innings of relief.

The Tigers tied the game, 4-4, in the sixth when Willie Horton walked, advanced on Jason Thompson's double and came home on a fielder's choice.

Yankees 1, Red Sox 0  
At New York, Carlos May's single with two out in the 11th inning scored Willie Randolph from second base and gave the Yankees a 1-0 victory over Boston behind the three-hit pitching of Jim (Catfish) Hunter.

May's game-ending hit came after Randolph led off the 11th by coaxing a base on balls from loser Tom House, 1-2. Roy White then bunted Randolph into scoring position.

White Sox 7, A's 2  
At Chicago, Jim Spencer hit his second home run and Jesse Jefferson pitched seven strong innings as the White Sox extended their winning streak to six straight with a 7-2 victory over Oakland in the first game of a doubleheader.

five games with a 7-2 decision over Oakland.

The defeat was the sixth straight for the A's, their longest losing streak since August, 1970.

Twins 5, Royals 3  
At Bloomington, Lynn Bockliff hit a two-run triple and Dave Golz pitched a seven-hitter to lead Minnesota to a 5-3 triumph over Kansas City.

It was only the fourth loss in the Royals' last 20 games. Golz, 3-2, struck out three and walked two.

Brewers 6, Indians 5  
At Cleveland, Darrell Porter singled home the go-ahead run in the sixth inning and Sixto Lezcano triggered a three-run second inning with his third homer of the season to spark Milwaukee to a 6-5 victory over the Indians.

Milwaukee starter Jim Stalon, who didn't post his sixth victory until June 24th last season, scattered seven hits but needed relief from Ray Sadecki and Tom Murphy in struggling to his sixth victory against one defeat.

Angels 5, Rangers 1  
At Arlington, southpaw Frank Tanana threw six strong innings and 10 batters in pitching California to a 5-1 triumph over Texas.

Tanana, second behind teammate Nolan Ryan in the American League strikeout race, went the distance and raised his season strikeout total to 73.

Dodgers 6, Astros 5  
At Los Angeles, pinch-hitter Manny Mota's bases-loaded sacrifice fly with none out in the 13th inning gave the Dodgers a 6-5 victory over Houston.

Joe Ferguson led off the 13th against Paul Siebert, the losing pitcher, with a single. Steve Yeager attempted to sacrifice Ferguson to second and Siebert threw wildly into centerfield. Bill Russell was walked intentionally and Mota's fly to right scored Ferguson.

Braves 3, Giants 2  
At San Francisco, Jimmy Wynn's fourth homer of the season snapped a 1-1 third-inning tie and helped Roger Moret to his first National League victory in a 3-2 triumph by Atlanta over the Giants.

Pirates 4, Cubs 3  
At Pittsburgh, Mario Mendoza's one-out, bases-loaded sacrifice fly in the bottom of the 16th inning scored Willie Stargell with the winning run and gave the Pirates a 4-3 victory over Chicago.

Mendoza's fly to leftfield came after Stargell and Richie Zisk led off the inning with back-to-back singles off loser Paul Rausch, 1-2. Bill Robinson then sacrificed and Duffy Dyer was walked intentionally to fill the bases.

Reds 3, Padres 2  
At San Diego, rookie right-hander Pat Zachry pitched Cincinnati to a 3-2 victory over the Padres for his third straight victory.

Cardinals 7, Phillies 6  
At Philadelphia, Reggie Smith hit three home runs, accounting for five St. Louis runs, to give the Cardinals a 7-6 victory, ending the Phillies' winning streak at six games.

Smith led his third home run of the night with two out in the ninth to break a 6-6 tie and earn reliever Al Hrabosky his first victory of the season. Tug McGraw, 2-3, was the loser.

Mets 4, Expos 1  
At Montreal, Del Unser's two-run, bases-loaded single in the eighth inning carried New York to a 4-1 victory over the Expos.

Cards Get Greif  
SAN DIEGO, May 23 (UPI).—The San Diego Padres have announced the trade of righthanded pitcher Bill Greif (1-3) to the St. Louis Cardinals for outfielder Luis Melendez.

Greif, 26, started in five games for the Padres this year. A Cardinal spokesman said he probably would be used in relief. Last season, Greif had a 4-6 win-loss record and a 3.87 earned-run average with nine saves.

Melendez, 26, has been used primarily this season as a pinch-hitter. He had three hits in 24 at-bats for a .125 average.

Speedway Champ Killed  
STOCKHOLM, May 23 (UPI).—Tommy Jansson, two-time world champion in motorcycle speedway pairs competition, was killed last night when he crashed with another competitor and hit a barricade. He was 23.

## Italy Gives Team America a Soccer Lesson

WASHINGTON, May 23 (UPI).—Fabio Capello, Torino Fullback, Francesco Grassano and Franco Schuster, all of whom scored goals today as Italy's national team completely dominated Team America and scored a 4-0 victory in the opening match of the American Bicentennial Soccer Cup series.

The Italians, who have won two World Cups and finished second once, effectively put the game away with two goals in the first half and consistently kept pressure on goalkeeper Bob Rigby of Team America, composed of all-stars from the North American Soccer League.

Capello and Pulit scored in the first half, while Grassano and Kocca scored in the final half, taking advantage of lackluster play by Team America.

Capello, a 29-year-old midfielder from Italy's Juventus club, scored the first Italian goal at 14:16 when he beat Rigby at point-blank range.

Team America twice scored first-half goals that were disallowed by referee Walter Runggerbuhler, both of them scored by John Kowalik. One of Kowalik's goals was nullified by an offside violation, the other by a foul on Giorgio Chinaglia, who played in Italy before signing with the NASL's Cosmos earlier this month.

The Italians had two goals nullified in the second half because of offside calls. One of them was kicked in by Rigby in a scramble in front of the goal mouth.

Team America, despite having a potentially potent striking line of Chinaglia and Pele of the New York Cosmos, were unable to mount many serious threats on Italian goalkeeper Dino Zoff.

Felix, the 35-year-old soccer superstar from Brazil, was shadowed closely by the tough Italian defense. When he was able to break free, his passes often proved too quick and sharp for his teammates.

At Brussels, the Dutch team overcame a 0-1 half-time lag to defeat Belgium, 2-1.

The Dutch qualification for the semifinals was already assured by its 5-0 victory in the first leg played four weeks ago in Rotterdam.

Josep Kadirilski opened the scoring with an 18th-minute penalty to add to Yugoslavia's 2-0 advantage from the first leg.

Ian Evans replied for the home side 20 minutes later, but then lost his touch for the Welsh. John Toshack had two goals disallowed for infringements and skipper

and Klaus Toppmoeller scored two minutes before halftime to put the match beyond the reach of Spain, which won the competition in 1962.

Yugoslavia also went through on a 3-1 aggregate after holding Wales to a 1-1 draw in an ill-tempered clash at Cardiff's Ninian Park.

East German referee Rudi Gloschek threatened to abandon the match when Welsh supporters hurled cans and paper onto the pitch and police had to protect the Yugoslav players at the end of the game as thousands of fans stormed onto the field.

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## Advance to Soccer Semifinal

## West Germans Show Class Against Spain

MUNICH, May 23 (UPI).—West Germany, the title-holder, sank Spain yesterday, while Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and the Netherlands eliminated Wales, the Soviet Union and Belgium, respectively, to reach the semifinals next month of the European Nations' Soccer Cup.

The West Germans displayed all the class which won them the World Cup two years ago, defeating Spain, 2-0, and qualifying for the June 16-20 playoffs on a 3-1 aggregate.

Ute Hoeness volleyed West Germany into a 17-minute lead

and Klaus Toppmoeller scored two minutes before halftime to put the match beyond the reach of Spain, which won the competition in 1962.

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## At Weigh-In

## Tent Floor Collapses Under Ali Entourage

By Bernard Kirsch

MUNICH, May 23 (UPI).—Muhammad Ali, neat and trim, 11 pounds lighter than his last public showing and exactly the way he wants to be, still was a near victim of too much weight today.

The makeshift stage collapsed and pinned the heavyweight champion moments after he had scaled 220, his highest since regaining the title in 1974, at a weigh-in for his Tuesday morning defense against Richard Dunn.

He had the company of about 20 other persons who had gathered around their man for the ceremony in the tent of a local circus.

The weight of the group snapped the thin wooden planks supported by wooden beams, and formed a giant sliding pond. The trip down the boards was five feet, and although there were no major injuries, three persons, including two members of the Ali entourage, were taken to a hospital for treatment. Nothing happened to the champion, who had his leg pinned under a board and later spoke of his indestructibility.

One of his entourage said of the scene: "Everybody was rushing in to help him and forgot to pick up the board. He was the only one who was calm." And soon afterward, when the near disaster had become a joke, Ali was the only one everyone was listening to as he delivered a one-hour monologue about Muhammad Ali, his svelte figure—"that was my blueprint, 220 pounds"—about his lack of fear and grief—"a true man neither fears nor does he grieve"—about his coyness, his miracles, his prospects of becoming "the black Koolhaas" and he even got around to Dunn, the 206 1/2-pound fighter who will be Ali's 16th challenger to the title when they meet Tuesday at 3:15 a.m. Dunn had wisely left the stage before the fall.

In recent days, Ali has liked himself more than ever. After his final workout yesterday, he looked in the dressing-room mirror at the man "still faster than anything else around," and enjoyed what he saw so much that he was willing to pay to have people see him fight.

Ali, a man of charity nowadays, yesterday gave up \$100,000 of his \$1.5-million purse to buy tickets for U.S. servicemen and to keep his challenger, Dunn, from being tossed out of his hotel room for unpaid bills.

"What's \$100,000 to me when I'm making a million-five just for joking around," Ali said.

The joke in Bavaria has been the promotion of Ali's first appearance in Europe in five years, and possibly the final chance for Europeans to pay homage "to the black man from America."

"The ticket prices are too high—even to see Muhammad Ali," said Ali. They are extravagant, \$400 for ringside, to see Ali in shape or out, fight Dunn, an Englishman who can "saw, darn, hook and make Yorkshire pudding" but has less talent as a fighter.

Fewer than half of the 12,700 seats in the Olympiahalle were sold until Ali moved in to purchase 2,000 seats. The 34-year-old heavyweight, who had refused to be inducted into an "illegal war," will give the tickets to U.S. soldiers stationed near here "because they fight so hard for our freedom."

"I pictured myself sitting in the barracks, with no money, and here is an American, the champion of the world, and I couldn't see him," Ali said. "I'm an American."

"I didn't go into the Army because of my religion and because I wasn't going to go to any illegal war. But if Americans were in a just war, I'd volunteer for the front lines. I'd do the shuffling and win the war."

There are few people—Dunn and his hypnotist are exceptions—who expect Ali to lose the battle Tuesday. But how charitable can he afford to be when he steps into the ring?

Last month, while beating Jimmy Young in Maryland, Ali was a slow, chubby champion; his timing was poor and he was often hit on the jaw. Age does that to some people, but Ali has never been like the rest. Against Young, Ali didn't like his own looks, and since winning the 15-round decision, "I have worked a miracle."

Ali was 231 against Young. Knocking out Dunn in one round may prove that the champion is back in shape. He may not have to be against the nice-guy Englishman, a former paratrooper, a family man, a lover of John Wayne movies, a dreamer and a red-haired Joe Palooka.

Dunn, 31 and 6-foot-3, has lost nine of 42 fights; eight times he has been knocked out, once by Jimmy Young in seven rounds in 1974 and, a month later, by Ngeah, a Welshman. He is a winning streak of seven, under new management and, in his last bout, after his hypnotist put things straight, won the European heavyweight title and stepped into Tuesday's \$300,000 purse.

Galindes Is Victor  
JOHANNESBURG, May 23 (UPI).—Argentine Victor Galindes retained his world light-heavyweight crown yesterday, winning a bruising, bloody 15-round battle by knocking out American Richie Kates 11 seconds before the final bell.

Duran Retains Title  
ERIE, Pa., May 23 (AP).—Roberto Duran knocked out Lou Bizzarro with a brutal display of punching power in the 14th round today and retained the world lightweight championship.

# Marlboro



## Gilbert Takes Lead With 66 In 3d Round of Memphis Golf

MEMPHIS, May 23 (UPI).—Gibby Gilbert fired a 6-under-66 yesterday to storm past Fred Marti into the third round lead of the \$300,000 Memphis Golf Classic.

Gilbert, seeking his second victory in eight years on the tour, birdied 2, 10, 11, 16 and 18 and eagled the 565-yard 10th hole on his way to a 15-under-par 201 after the third round. Marti, a 13-year veteran, bogeyed five holes in a final-round 74 to slip from 11-under Friday to 9-under and fourth place after 54 holes.

Two other hot third-round shooters, Gil Morgan and For-Pester, passed Marti.

Morgan, a 29-year-old third-year pro, who was 70-69-139 tied for fifth after two rounds, birdied 1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 12 and 14 en route to a 65 and moved into second place, two shots back of Gilbert.

For-Pester, a five-year-old veteran, fired a 67 for a 208 total possession of third place.

"This is the best I've ever played in my whole life," said For-Pester, who hit every green. "I have a lot of confidence and hoping I'll carry it with me tomorrow."

"I am not going to play safe. I'm going to try and make me catch me."

"I am not going to play safe. I'm going to try and make me catch me."

## NBA Celtics Open Against the Suns

NEW YORK, May 23 (NYT).—Exactly a year ago, the Boston Celtics were thought to have picked the pockets of the Phoenix Suns again in a "one-sided" trade.

Paul Westphal and Charlie Scott, the players involved in that trade, will be featured as the Celtics open play against the surprising Suns later today in the National Basketball Association championship series, which begins at the Boston Garden.

Instead of being a one-sided deal, the Westphal-Scott trade benefitted both teams. Westphal was the Suns' leading scorer with a 20.7 average, finished third in the league in steals and blended into Phoenix's free-lance offense.

Scott was made to order for the Celtics' fast break. He has the quickness to penetrate and has been taught to pass off when he does not have the shot. Occasionally, his wild shooting habits still surface, however, and on defense has had foul troubles.

St. Louis ... 800 000 000-1 6 1  
Philadelphia ... 800 000 000-1 6 1  
Phoenix ... 800 000 000-1 6 1  
Portland ... 800 000 000-1 6 1  
San Antonio ... 800



